The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Serious Troubles Among the Indians in Nebraska.

RECEPTION OF THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER

The Paraguay Claims—The Coast Survey Astronomical Expedition, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 5.

MORE INDIAN TROUBLES.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs received important intelligence this morning from Nebraska Territory. Agent GILLIS, under date of June 22, writes that 200 or more Cheyenne, Arrappahoe and Sioux Indians had just attacked a Pawnee village in sight of the agency and killed several persons. Mr. GILLIS rode in among the attacking party, and with assistance of a half-breed Pawnee interpreter, succeeded in inducing them to draw off. They declared their purpose to return and "wipe out the Pawnee tribe." An express was immediately sent to Col. CHAS. MAY, commanding at Fort Kearney, for assistance, as, under the treaty of September, 1857, Government is bound to protect the Pawnees on their new reservation.

The hostile expedition was fitted out west of Fort Kearney, for the express purpose of making war on the Pawnees, and Mr. GILLIS says they are well mounted, and a splendid-looking set of warriors. Two days later he writes:

"I have just learned from a reliable source that a large body of hostile Indians are collecting on Wood River, twenty-five miles this side of Fort Kearney, for the purpose of renewing the attack on the Pawnees, and that they avow their purpose to attack the whites if they attempt to interfere. Their forces are composed of Sioux, Cheyennes, Arrappahoes and Brulars.

Unless troops are ordered forthwith to suppress these depredations, the Pawnees will, in the opinion of Agent GILLIS, be soon "wiped out." He says that if Government will furnish him with thirty Sharpe's rifles, with ammunition, he will render a good account from these hostile attacks. The matter has been referred to the War Department, and steps will be taken under the nineteenth section of the Intercourse act of 1834, which directs the President to use the army to suppress and prevent depredations by one tribe of Indians on another, and to arrest all offenders retreating into the Indian country. An unfortunate war spirit seems to be rapidly spreading among all the tribes, and Government fears a general outbreak.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER.

The National Anniversary was celebrated here yesterday, by a display of fireworks, and the reception of M. MERCIER, the New French Minister. M. MERCIER will be here only a few days for the present and pressing engagements compelled him to violate the rules of etiquette, and pay official calls on the diplomatic corps before being received by the Government. Count SARTIGES would never have been guilty of such an independent disregard of the tyrant fashion. M. MERCIER has created a decidedly favorable impression here.

OTHER DIPLOMATIC MATTERS.

Señor BELLO, Minister from Chili, and family, left this afternoon for New-York, where they will quarter at the Clarendon Hotel.

Viscount TREILLIARD, of the French Legation, has been promoted to be First Secretary, and is transferred to Munich. His successor here has not been named.

The Paraguay Commissioners held another session to-day, and witnesses HOPKINS, brother to the Consul, and MORALES, were cross-examined by Paraguay. It is now considered doubtful if the Rhode Island Company recover anything. They refused fifty thousand dollars. Q.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 5.

The Astronomical party bound for Labrador, in the Coast Survey steamer *Bibb*, Lieut.-Commanding MURRAY, arrived at Sydney, Cape Breton, Monday evening, four days and a half from New-York, coaled there and left the following evening. No ice is reported in the Straits of Belle Isle, a circumstance which favors the progress of the expedition in reaching its destination at Cape Chudleight.

Minister APPLETON is to take passage on the *Adriatic*, the 14th, for St. Petersburg.

Secretary FLOYD will repair to Old Point shortly for the benefit of his health.

Lord LYONS is going to Canada to receive the Prince of Wales.

Gen. LANE has formerly accepted the nomination for the Vice-Presidency.

Accounts have recently appeared in the newspapers representing that there exists an increased hostility on the part of the Spanish Government against the United States. While our relations are not so amicable as could be desired, owing to causes well-known to the public, there is nothing whatever in the correspondence between the Governments to support that assertion. The feeling now is at least as friendly as it has been at any time within the last ten years.

Important steps have been taken by the Department of the Interior to cause the Receivers of the Land Offices throughout the United States to render their returns in time for the Commissioner of the General Land Office to adjust them within a fortnight after the expiration of each month. A failure to render the accounts quarterly and monthly is to be considered a dereliction of duty, to be represented to the superior officer for prompt action in the premises.

It was recently stated that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had not even reported back for action the nomination of Mr. CHURCHWELL, of Tennessee, as Minister to Guatemala. The reason now assigned for this is, that Mr. CHURCHWELL had declined the appointment. The mission is still vacant. It does not appear to be very inviting, as two ministers to that Republic have died within the last three years.

Elegant accommodations have been prepared for the Census Bureau in the new south wing of the Department of the Interior. No force in addition to the Superintendent (Mr. KENNEDY) and the bookkeeper has yet been employed. No returns have been received.

Mr. GREENWOOD, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is absent in Arkansas.

Independence Day was duly honored by the Government in the firing of salutes and an extensive display of fireworks.

The Pike's Peak Express.

ARREST AND CONVICTION OF [illegible]ADLEY—HE IS SENTENCED TO BE HUNG, [illegible] ESCAPED FROM PRISON—INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 4.

The Pike's Peak Express, which arrived last night, brings advices from Denver City to the 26th ultimo.

HADLEY, the murderer of CARD, was arrested Thursday, tried and found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced on Saturday to be hung on the Monday following. Saturday afternoon a petition was circulated and numerously signed for a commutation of his sentence, pending which it was found that the prisoner had escaped, apparently with the connivance of the officers.

Complaints are numerous of Indian depredations on the ranches. Small unarmed parties are attacked, robbed of their stock, and often stripped of their clothing, but although threats have been made there have no lives taken. NeWs from the mines is unchanged and unimportant. Busines is very dull. The weather is hot.

Breckinridge and Lane Ratification Meeting.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 4.

A Breckinridge and Lane Ratification meeting was held in this city last evening, and was well attended. Senator GREEN attended, and made a strong speech, after which new nominations were made for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State, HANCOCK JACKSON being selected for the former office, and MONROE PARSONS for the latter. These new candidates were adopted on account of the Douglas proclivities of the present nominees.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Thursday, July 5.

The Democratic Convention met here yesterday, and organized by appointing GEORGE W. McCOOK President. The following were nominated by acclamation:

For Supreme Judge, F. J. S. SMITH; Attorney-General, D. W. STANBAGH; for Superintendent of Public Works, ABNER L. BACKUS.

Resolutions indorsing DOUGLAS and JOHNSON were adopted, when about fifty Breckinridge men withdrew from the Convention and met at the Neil House. They appointed a State Central Committee and a Committee to prepare an address to the Ohio Democracy, and issued a call for a State Convention to meet at Columbus on the second Tuesday in August to nominate a State and Electoral ticket.

Arrival of the Golden Fleece at St. Johns.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, July 4.

The steamship *Golden Fleece*, from Galway June 23, arrived at this port at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and will sail this evening for New-York. Mr FARLEY, the electrician of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, came passenger in her.

His errand is to raise the end of the Atlantic Cable, and remove its landing place, as also to remedy any defects found in the Cable itself.

THURSDAY, July 5.

The *Golden Fleece* sailed for New-York at 12 o'clock last night.

Port of Boston and Charlestown.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 5.

Monthly statement of the value of imports and exports of goods, wares and merchandize, entered during the month of June, 1860:

IMPORTS.

Species of Goods, Wares and Merchandize.	Value.
Dutiable, entered for consumption	$1,663,923
Dutiable, warehoused	925 788
Free (exclusive of specie and bullion)	783 557
Specie and bullion	373
Total imports	$3,374,641
EXPORTS	
Domestic merchandize	$1,189,115
Foreign merchandize, dutiable	102,045
Foreign merchandize, free	43 470
Specie and bullion	280,350
Total exports	$1,614,980
Merchandize withdrawn from Warehouse for consumption	$158,297

Fire at Hannibal, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 5.

A fire at Hannibal, Mo., yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, destroyed property to the amount of $50,000, upon which there was an insurance of $19,000. The principal losers are J. Riley, wholesale grocery and liquor store, $20,000—insured $10,000; G. W. Caplinger's carriage repository, $3,000—insured $2,000; G. P. Ray, druggist, $3,000—fully insured; Robert Buchanan, on the building, $4,000—no insurance; Wm. Shoat, on building, $4 000—fully insured. The minor losses were not ascertained.

Base Ball.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 5.

The friendly game of ball between the Excelsior Club, of Brooklyn, and the Niagara Club, of Buffalo resulted in an easy victory for the Excelsiors. The score was: Excelsior, 50; Niagara, 19. In the fifth innings the Excelsiors made 24 runs.

New Cotton—Sailing of the Pocahontas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 3.

The first bale of new cotton of the season was received from Texas to-day, and goes to New-York. The *Pocahontas* sailed yesterday for Vera Cruz with large mails and Washington dispatches.

Renomination of Hon. S. S. Cox.

COLUMBUS, Thursday, July 5.

The Democrats of the XIIth District met here yesterday, and unanimously renominated Hon. S. S. Cox for Congress. Resolutions were adopted in favor of DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, and denouncing the Seceders.

The Bark Charles and Jane.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 5.

The American vessel *Charles and Jane*, mentioned as captured by the Neapolitans, in the foreign news, probably belongs to Bath, Me., and not in Baltimore.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, July 4.

The New-Hampshire Legislature adjourned *sine die* this forenoon. The Democrats in the Senate voted for the national resolutions offered by the Republicans.

Heavy Robbery of Jewelry.

TOLEDO, O., Thursday, July 5.

The store of R. A. CRASS was broken open last night and $30,000 worth of jewelry taken therefrom.

Race Between Flora Temple and Patchen.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 4.

Flora Temple beat *George M. Patchen* yesterday at the Suffolk Park Course. Time, 2:22½, 2:21¾ and 2:37½.

Weather Report.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Wednesday, July 4.

Wind S. W.; sky cloudy; thermometer 31°. Cape Race—Weather cloudy.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, July 3.

The United States Mail steamship *Alabama*, from New-York, arrived at Tybee at 11 o'clock, and at her wharf at 6 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon. All well.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, July 3.

The United States Mail steamship *Marion*, Capt. FOSTER, arrived here at 2 o'clock this Tuesday morning.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR in fair demand; market for low grades weaker, but without quotable change; sales 2,000 bbls. at $4 87½@$5 for extra State; $5@$5 25 for extra Illinois and Wisconsin; $5 25@$5 50 for extra Indiana and Ohio; $5 87½@$6 50 for double extra. WHEAT quiet and steady; sales 20,00 bushels red Winter at $1 24. CORN in good demand; sales 8,500 bushels Illinois, at 52½c.@53c., closing at the inside price. OATS steady; sales 18,000 bushels Canada and Western at 33½c. WHISKY steady; sales 50 bbls. at 20c. CANAL FREIGHTS—40c. on Flour, 11½c. on Wheat, and 10½c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—40,000 bbls. Flour, 62,009 bushels Wheat, 256,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 73,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats

OSWEGO, Thursday, July 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull, but unchanged. WHEAT in better demand; sales 2,900 bushels very choice White Canadian, at $1 40; 200 bushels Milwaukee Club, at $1 20; 6,000 bushels extra do., on private terms; 6 000 bushels Chicago Spring, at $1 18@$1 18½; 7,000 bushels do., on private terms. CORN without material change; sales 6,650 bushels Indiana, at 55c., and 4,000 bushels do. at 55½c. OATS, BARLEY, and RYE, quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS firm; Flour 26c., Wheat 8c., Corn 7½c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—525 bbls. Flour, 37,700 bushels Wheat; 88,600 bushels Corn, 700 bushels Oats, 600 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—1,621 bbls. Flour, 16,150 bushels Wheat, 12,100 bushels Corn, 5,600 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 5—1 P. M.

FLOUR, low and medium grades lower; demand moderate. WHEAT dull; sales 2,000 bbls. red Winter Michigan, at $1 24. CORN opened with a good demand, but closed quiet; sales 45,000 bushels Illinois, at 52½c.@53c. CANAL FREIGHTS advanced—Flour 40c., Wheat 11½c., Corn 10½c., to New-York. *Imports*—13,000 bbls. Flour, 66,000 bushes Wheat, 95,000 bushels Corn, 19 000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—50 bbls. Flour, 88,000 bushels wheat, 87,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR in slightly improved demand; sales 1,700 bbls. at former quotations. WHEAT—No transactions. CORN dull, and transactions limited; sales 7,700 bushels Western Mixed, at 62c.@62½c., and 5,600 bushels Round Yellow, at 63c.@64c. OATS quiet; sales 5,000 bushels State, at 39c. at the Central Dépôt. WHISKY, 21c.@21¼c.; sales 80 bbls.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 5—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and business limited at previous rates. WHEAT quiet, and 1c. lower; sales at $1 05@$1 06 for No. 2 Chicago Spring in store. CORN steady; sales 45,000 bush. at 46@46½c, in store. OATS firm at 26c. RECEIPTS—900 bbls. Flour; 10,000 bush. Wheat; 158,000 bush. Corn; 85,000 bush. Oats. SHIPMENTS—No Flour; 22,000 bush. Wheat; 50,000 bush. Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 5.

FLOUR dull; superfine, $5 37½. WHEAT declined; sales, 1,800 bushels: red, $1 25; white, $1 35. CORN declined 1c.; sales, 3,000 bushels yellow, at 66c. @67c. PROVISIONS active; Mess Pork, $19; Hams, 11½c.@13½c.; Sides, 11½c.; Shoulders, 9½c. LARD firm, at 12½c. WHISKY steady, at 22c.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT IN CAMP.

The Regiment en Route—Nearly Four Hundred Men on Duty—Serious Accident—Description of the Camp Ground—The Programme of Camp Duty, &c.

Yesterday afternoon the Seventh Regiment, National Guards, proceeded to Staten Island for ten days' encampment. The turn out was not as showy as was anticipated, for many excellent reasons. Among these were the demands upon the time of the men in the recent regimental parades; the interruption of business occasioned by the celebration of the Fourth; and the exceedingly unpropitious state of the weather. This last, indeed, occasioned a report that the encampment was postponed, and prevented the attendance of many who would otherwise have been present.

The line was formed on Lafayette-place at 1½ o'clock, the men appearing in grey coat and pants, knapsacks, and overcoats strapped up. They mustered as follows: Field 3, staff 0, engineer corps 16, non-commissioned staff 6, troop 30, band 41, drum corps 19, Company A 25, Company B 47, Company C 29, Company D 26, Company E 16, Company F 41, Company G 29, Company H 29; total, 366. The regiment has the following officers:

FIELD—Col. Lefferts, Lieut. Col. Crawford, Major Pond.

COMMISIONED STAFF—Adjutant Liebenau, Quartermaster Winchester, Paymaster Kemp, Surgeon Cheeseman, Surgeon's-Mate Cameron, Chaplain Brainard.

ENGINEERS AND ARTILLERY CORPS.—Capt. Viele, First Lieut Ferrar, Second Lieut. Le Moyne.

TROOP.—Capt. Perley, First Lieut. Cragin, Second Lieut. McLaughlin.

LINE—Captains Shumway, Price, Nevers, Shaler, Riblet, Monroe, Speaight, Bensel; First Lieutenants Wickstead, Vermilye, Clark, Gurney, Schermerhorn, Corley, Hewitt; Second Lieutenants Haws, Halsted, Farnham, Bogert, Moriarty, Gaylor, Harway.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.—Assistant Quartermaster Lalmbeer, Assistant Paymaster Howland, Commissary Patten, Ordnance Officer Baker, Sergeant-Major Rathbone, Quartermaster Sergeant Weed, Sergeant Standard-Bearers Scott and Pearce, Ordnance-Sergeant Draper, Commissary-Sergeant Clearman, Right General Guide Ryder, Left General Guide Morison, Drum-Major Graham, Band-Master Grafulla.

The regiment marched down Broadway to the Staten Island Ferry, where a special boat, the *Sylph*, was ready to receive them, but as they were about half an hour behind time, some delay occurred in getting on board.

AN ACCIDENT AT WHITEHALL.

As soon as the regiment came within sight of the ferry, the sudden booming of an eighteen pound gun frightened all the horses in the vicinity, and created some consternation among the crowd. On the third discharge, through gross mismanagement, two of the men in charge of the piece were badly burned and bruised, and for a time it was feared that both were killed It appears that the gun was an eighteen-pound carronade which has been used for a number of years by the Whitehall boatmen for the purpose of firing salutes. The men who had charge of it on this occasion had been firing during the Fourth, and on yesterday morning, and were saluting the regiment on their own account. They first directed the gun point blank up the street, but, at the time of the accident had it elevated for the purpose of "ramming home." FREDERICK GILBERT was ramming, using an old oar for a ramrod, and rags for wadding, and JOHN WELSH was stopping the vent. GILBERT called WELSH to help him, and as soon as the latter removed his hand from the vent, the explosion took place, blowing the oar out of the hands of the men, several rods over into the Battery. Both men were very badly burned. GILBERT will certainly lose one eye, and probably his hand. WELSH is much burned and bruised. JOHN DONNELLY was also somewhat injured. They were taken to the Hospital by Officer SULLIVAN and others of the Harbor Police. Had the gun been directed point blank as at first, the effect among the vast crowd in range would have been terrible.

The two first-named injured men were Whitehall boatmen, and one of them (WELSH) was similarly hurt a few years since while firing the same gun. The Regiment was in no way responsible for the accident, as the men were firing entirely on their own responsibility. Surgeons CAMERON and CHEESEMAN, however, were promptly on hand, and did all they could for the relief of the sufferers. Dr. CAMERON, in fact, remained behind to attend to them.

RECEPTION OF THE SEVENTH AT STATEN ISLAND.

On the way down, the Regiment, in view of the drizzling rain, donned their overcoats, and, in anticipation of the laborious duties of encamping, refreshed themselves with edibles and "medical stores." On reaching Vanderbilt's landing, the Staten Islanders were found to be out in full force to receive them, and the Seventy-third Regiment, Col. RAY TOMPKINS, was drawn up by the roadside, and had provided a rousing salute of twenty-five guns, given by a practiced New-York artillerist. The Seventy-third had been parading all day, and dwindled down by the rain from over two hundred to about one hundred and twenty-five. They formed "to the rear open order," and received the Seventh, as they marched by, with presented arms. The Seventh then embarked on the special train, and after some delay started for

THE CAMP GROUND.

"Camp Scott," as the camp is termed, in honor of the honored veteran of our national forces, is situated on the Richmond Club grounds, about five miles from Vanderbilt's Landing. The vicinity abounds in fine trees, the sea beach and bathing houses are close at hand, and the Richmond Club House is just outside the grounds. The soil is firm, and the sod heavy. Altogether Camp Scott is a very delightful place.

The design of the camp reflects great credit on the Colonel and Engineer corps. There are two hundred tents besides those of the Colonel and Staff. The tents are arranged so as to have a street for each Company, and a main street, called Lefferts-avenue, in honor of the Colonel, 60 feet wide and 250 feet long. The Company streets are named after the Captains. The Colonel's marquee, measuring 25x30, is at the head of the main avenue, and the Lieutenant-Colonel and Major's tents, 15x20, the sixteen officers' tents, measuring 10x10, and the Engineers' and non-commissioned officers' quarters are near at hand. The magazine tent, 20x20, is in the rear of the Colonel's tent. The regimental mess-tent is 180x30, and near by are temporary wooden sheds, with every facility for cooking. The Band have sixteen tents, 10x10, to the left of the magazine, the troop sixteen of the same size, on the right. The Quartermaster's store tent and the barber-shop measure 20x30, and the Guard tent, in front of the parade ground, in line with Lefferts-avenue, is of the same size. The parade ground is 600 feet square, and is a beautiful level plain, as is indeed the entire camp.

DUTIES IN CAMP.

The following extracts from a neat little book of twenty-two pages, containing the standing orders of the camp, will give some idea of the rigorous duty which the men are called upon to perform:

STANDING ORDERS.

Commandants are directed to report to the Colonel immediately after every parade and to return to the regimental courtmartial all the absentees without leave, from parade or drill, and for unsoldier-like conduct or other delinquencies, in order that they may be fined in accordance with the State law; and also that their names may be announced in orders at the next following parade.

Reveille.

Reveille will be beat at sunrise, when the morning gun will be fired, and the sentinels leave off challenging; all officers and men will rise, and form in front of their respective quarters for roll-call; immediately after which the men will put their tents and equipments in order under the supervision of the first sergeants, who will also designate for the day the details for guard duty, both at troop and retreat; and also promulgate any order which the Captains may have communicated to them and they will be held accountable that all their duties are well and promptly attended to.

Meals.

The drum of the *guard* will sound "Peas on the Trencher" at ten minutes before 6 o'clock, for breakfast; "Roast Beef," at 12 o'clock, noon, for dinner; and immediately after retreat (7½ o'clock P. M.) for supper, when the companies will form without cross belts, and march to the regimental parade, and thence to the mess barracks. Officers will remain with their companies during meal times.

Drills and Parades.

Company Drill at 7½ o'clock A. M.; the "Assembly" will be sounded, when the companies will assemble for company drill, (during roll call by the First Sergeants,) the officers will proceed to the Colonel's quarters, who will inform them what exercises in particular he wishes the companies to practice, and impart such other instructions as he may see fit.

Regimental Drill at 8¾ o'clock A. M.; a call will be sounded for First Sergeants to report, when they will proceed at once to the Regimental drill, and report the strength of their companies, and commandants will march their companies to their several quarters, preparatory to morning drill or parade.

Evening Parade at 6 o'clock P. M.; the "Assembly" will be sounded when the companies will form in their respective streets for evening parade; at 5½ o'clock the First Sergeant's call will be sounded, when the orderlies will report to the adjutant, and at fifteen minutes afterwards "the Adjutant's call," when the companies will be marched to the regimental parade.

The Evening Gun.

The evening gun will be fired at sunset.

Tattoo.

The "Tattoo" will be beat at 11 o'clock P. M., when lights will be put out, and no soldier is to be out of his tent or quarters without permission. All strangers, unless having special permission, will be excluded from camp before the countersign is given out.

The ground can be reached one hour from the Battery, and trains connect with the Staten Island Ferry boats leaving at 7 and 9 A.M., and 1, 4, and 6 P. M., returning every half hour during the encampment. The Staten Island Ferry will also run late at night, so that ample facilities are offered for reaching and leaving the camp. It is expected that during the encampment, nearly every one of the thousand members of the regiment will be present. Possibly, a grand ball will be given, and other pleasurable features introduced, all of which we shall duly chronicle.

To Col. LEFFERTS, Quartermaster WINCHESTER, Adjutant POND, and Capt. SHALER, the reporters are under obligations for excellent arrangements on behalf of the members of the Press.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Persia and Edinburgh at this Port, the Parana at St. Johns, and the Etna off Cape Race.

THE REVOLUTION IN SICILY.

Plans of the Neapolitan Government.

Proposed Assassination of Garibaldi.

Preparations of the Revolutionists to Attack Messina.

THE CONFERENCE AT BADEN

Circular of M. Thouvenel regarding the Annexation of Savoy.

Persecution of the Christians in Turkey.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which sailed from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 23d, and from Queenstown on the morning of the 24th ultimo, arrived here Wednesday night.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool on the 20th, also arrived at this port on Wednesday, bringing advices to the same date as those previously received by the *Adriatic*.

The steamship *Parana*, of the Galway line, from Galway on the 27th, arrived at St. Johns, N. F., yesterday. She left for New-York at 9 A. M.

The steamship *Etna*, from Liverpool on the 26th and Queenstown on the 27th, arrived off Cape Race yesterday.

The intelligence by these arrivals is varied and interesting.

The *Palestine*, from Quebec, arrived at Queenstown on the morning of the 21st, and the *Glasgow*, from New-York, arrived there on the afternoon of the same day. Both vessels reached Liverpool on the 22d.

The *Arabia* arrived at Queenstown at 7:30 on the evening of the 22d, after a detention of six hours off that port by fog.

THE REVOLUTION IN SICILY.

Sailing of the Expedition under Col. Medici—Uncertainty as to its Destination—The Material and the Men—The Expedition Under the American Flag, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

STEAMER HELVETIA, ALIAS WASHINGTON, LYING OFF CAGLIARI, Tuesday, June 12, 1860.

I wrote you a hurried line on the day we started—hurried, in truth, as we only decided to leave Genoa at 3 P. M. on Saturday, and we started at midnight. It was our intention to wait for the third expedition, which Dr. BERTANI in one place, and GUISEPPE MAZZINI in another, are preparing, and which is to be headed by CASERITZ, as, up to the 8th inst., GARIBALDI's demand was for *arms*, and not for men; and his instructions were that any future expedition should go, not to Sicily, but to *terra firma*, in order to create a counter movement in the Kingdom of Naples. But on the 8th came his demand for *arms, ammunition* and *men*—so, on the 9th, we went to MEDICI, and though it was the eleventh hour, he received us both, and told us to find ourselves at Cornegliano at 9 P. M. But at noon came fresh dispatches from Palermo, to the effect that the Royal troops had entirely evacuated the city. This made us hesitate—the third expedition was more after our own heart, and friends were with us till midnight entreating us to remain. When they were gone we said, "We'll trust to chance; if we are in time we'll take it as a sign." So we drove to Cornegliano, and found the volunteers had left the garden of the Palace Alla Ponzoni, and were marched off to Sestri, where we could see the two steamers looming in the distance. One little fishing-boat was on the coast. We bribed the fisherman to push off, and in we sprang, finding the boat half full of water. When we reached the vessel's side we found, to our surprise, that we were the first on board; so, presenting MEDICI's letter to the commander, Lieut.-Col. BALDISSEROTTO, a Venetian, a distinguished officer in the Sardinian Navy, we received an excellent cabin, and stowed away our traps, strung up our lemons, and fixed our bottles and breakables as those who have crossed the Atlantic know how to do. Some delay has been occasioned by the *Oregon*, the smaller steamer having run into ours, and smashed her paddle-box and broken away the rails of her upper deck.

The expedition consists of five vessels, in all. Ship *Charles and Jane*, of Bath, left Genoa at 4 A.M. 9th June, in tow of steamer *l'Utile*, with 1,200 men, under command of Maj. CORTI. Steamer *Washington*, flag-ship, Capt. WM. DE ROHAN, of Philadelphia, with 1,400 men, under command of Lieut. Col. BALDISSERATTO, left Genoa 3½ A. M., 10th June. Steamer *Oregon*, Capt. J. WEST NEVINS, 10th June, 4 P. M., with 200 men, under command of Maj. CALDESI. Steamer *Franklin*, Capt. ORIGONI, left Genoa 9th June, 10 P. M., for Leghorn, to receive on board 800 men under command of Col. MALENCHINI. Total effective force of 3,600 men, well equipped and armed, with 8,000 muskets in reserve, under the command of Col. MEDICI, accompanied by a full staff. We sail under the American flag, the vessels being the property of Capt. WM. DE ROHAN, to whom we are all immensely indebted for his presence and pecuniary sacrifices. Of course, we are only Sicilian emigrants, going home.

We in the *Washington* are now awaiting the arrival of the *Franklin*, and *Charles and Jane*. MEDICI is gone on shore for his dispatches. We have had perfect weather from first to last. At the last sight of Genoa, beautiful Genoa, the moon was shining brightly above her marble towers, and palaces and spires; white, fleecy clouds were floating across the sky, and Orion and Cassiapia, Garibaldi's stars, smiling on us from between. The Mediterranean is as smooth as glass, and for that we cannot be too thankful, as on deck there is scarcely standing room, and what the volunteers would have suffered from sea-sickness, one dreads to think. It does one's heart good to see their patient, cheerful faces. On the first day the greater part of them had nothing but a bit of dry biscuit, yet no one grumbled. They sung all day long, as they are singing now, patriotic songs, from every corner of Italy. "Gloviu ardente d' Italico amore" of Genoa seemed a great favorite, but the most popular is the sweet Tuscan melody—

"Addio Ninetta addio—
L'armata se ne va,
Se non partisse anch io—
Sarebbe una vitta."

Poor fellows, how few of them will see their *Ninettas* again if they meet with the fate of GARIBALDI's *Hunters*, who, he writes, are *more than decimated*. But they dream of nothing but of country—of glory—and of GARIBALDI, the God of the Volunteers. There is plenty of food on board, but the difficulty on the first day was to get at it. We, in the saloon, scarcely got any breakfast, and the dinner was a perfect scramble—every one snatching what they could to eat with their fingers, which added to the general good humor. The next day every thing was organized, and one feels almost sorry to be so very respectable as to have table-napkins, and knives and forks, on such an expedition. We have on board the famous Englishman, PIERCE, who served under GARIBALDI during the last campaign. He missed the General's expedition, and is now going to join him. He is extremely indignant at the stories told about him in the English papers—and no wonder, as all he does is for Italy and GARIBALDI, and not for the *love of sport*, as the correspondent of the English *Daily News* asserted. He is a fine, tall, handsome man, with hair and beard tinged with grey, blue English eyes, and an honest English heart. Many of the officers are from the Sardinian army, who have given their resignation.

No one is allowed to send letters from Cagliari, lest the news of our doings and intendings should be telegraphed back from Genoa before we arrive; but I am in hopes of sending you this, as they have allowed a little American artist who is here to make sketches for the "Illustrated," to go on shore *en parole*, that he will send no letters save to Americans. While I write, the different companies of volunteers are being organized; they were shifted off to another ship while this one was cleaned, and as they return they are examined by the doctor and registered. Poor fellows; some of them are being returned as unfit for service. It could not be helped, I suppose, but if the ceremony could have taken place at Genoa it would have spared many a pang. The vessel is surrounded by barks, full of oranges, lemons, cherries, cigars etc.; and as fast as the volunteers get into their new uniform they barter their old clothes for these commodities. Cigars are greatly in requisition. Poor fellows, they little know that MEDICI has just given the order that no smoking shall be allowed on board after the cartridges are distributed. CALDESI, the military commander of the *Oregon*, has just come on board. He says, "I don't know on what authority sixteen Neapolitan vessels are in the bay of Palermo, bearing back the troops to Naples." I fear we shall remain here for two days, gazing at Cagliari and the long, yellow, dreary line of coast stretching away on either side. It looks like an Italian city from this distance, and the cork and pepper trees on its terraces and slopes give it a strange un-European aspect. I know it well, as we spent a month with GARIBALDI in Sardinia in 1856, and were detained in the only decent hotel in Cagliari for a week waiting for certain members of the shooting expedition, who had strayed far away into the woods and wilds. They tell us there is fever there, but I fancy there are other reasons for not allowing us to go on shore, as I know that Autumn is the fever season, and that even then it is chiefly confined to Orestano and the morasses. A man overboard was the cry as I finished my last sheet, and sure enough one had sprung in of his own accord, being refused permission to land. He seemed very glad to be picked up, however.

The "Turin company" is rather disorderly; each volunteer wants to be an officer. MEDICI, with a few quiet words, has calmed the tumult, placing one man in arrest, however, and turning him out of the company. He has not received his dispatches, which are to arrive in a man-of-war from Sicily, but the news of the evacuation of Palermo is confirmed. There are hopes that we shall land at Palermo, and this will save us a long march from Marsala or Girgenti. The volunteers look so handsome in their simple uniforms, white linen trousers, gray blouses and overcoats made out of the left-offs of the Piedmontese army!

MEDICI has hired two brigs, so the 1,400 are divided into three portions, and to-night will sleep comfortably. Poor fellows, here they are packed like red herrings, and cannot lay down at night.

WEDNESDAY, 13th—6 A. M.—The postal steamer starts from Cagliari at 11 o'clock. No letters are allowed to start for either Italy or England, so you will have the earliest news.

If the Neapolitans respect the stars and stripes, my next will be from PALERMO.

From the Seat of War.

THE EMBARKATION OF THE NEAPOLITANS—RELIEF OF THE INHABITANTS AT THEIR DEPARTURE—CONCENTRATION OF THE NEAPOLITAN TROOPS AT MESSINA—PLANS OF THE GOVERNMENT, ETC.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PALERMO, Wednesday, June 13, 1860.

Public interest is still concentrated on the embarcation and departure of the Neapolitans, which go on far too slowly for the general expectation and impatience. It is six days since the convention was concluded and the town evacuated by the Neapolitans, and yet so much remains that, if greater haste be not made, three times six days may pass without our getting rid of them. About 15 vessels, partly steamers and partly small sailing craft, have left, taking about 5,000 men and a good deal of ammunition and stores. There may be from 9,000 to 10,000 men still remaining, among them a regiment of cavalry of 600 horses, with most of the field and some of the siege artillery.

I don't believe there is any ill-will or *arrière-pensée* in the matter; on the contrary, the Neapolitans are probably as anxious to be off as their most violent enemies in the town could wish; but one must remember that they were taken altogether by surprise, and that, even under the best circumstances, and with a good deal of preparation, the embarkation of 15,000 or 16,009 men, all their warlike ammunition and the stores of a good-sized citadel, requires time.

There is, however, the consolation that the departure of the Neapolitans must increase in a geometrical ratio, for the *fewer* they are the more anxious will they be to make haste. The most probable conjecture is that, having embarked their stores, they will go off in one batch. The manner in which they are treated by GARIBALDI must have set their minds at rest about any danger on his side, but what they evidently apprehend is that, if they left a few thousand men behind, the townspeople might take the matter into their own hands, and get up an attack on their own hook. It is with this view that they bargained in the Convention to keep the seven political prisoners in the Castello as hostages until the last soldier left.

Although the hissing on the part of the population has ceased, the cheers on the part of the troops still continue; not only when a detachment leaves, but even when they ship off mortars or amunition cases the "*Viva il Re*" is heard. If they had gained a signal victory it could not be louder; as it is it excites considerable hilarity, and reminds one of many of the stories which were once told by Neapolitan officers about the "glorious retreat" of Velletri, which, according to their accounts, one might almost suppose a victory.

With every Neapolitan vessel which leaves, the town breathes more freely, although numbers of Neapolitans are still within sight, and the white flag of the Bourbons flutters from the citadel. Although the barricades still obstruct most of the streets—a memento of danger scarcely past—there is more life and freedom than there has been for the past 11 years. It is as if the whole town had been kept for years in prison, and was now liberated and enjoyed the first moments of freedom. The stories which you hear of the oppression and arbitrary behavior of the police are almost incredible; not a house, not a shop, which has not been the scene of its brutality, and not a family which has not been the object of its annoyance. The police ruled supreme, and everything else was subordinate to it. MANISCALCO received his orders directly from the King, with whom he was in constant and secret communication. The Director of Police had large sums placed at his disposal without being obliged to render any account of the use he made of them. Thousands of secret police agents found their way into all the houses, and often served for the satisfaction of private vengeance. Their single denunciation was conclusive proof, against which all other testimony was valueless. This maxim once adopted, all inquiry and judgment became mere matters of form, which were in most cases dispensed with. So infected was every place with this vermin that the most intimate friends scarcely dared to communicate their thoughts for fear of being reported. Especially during the last two months no one was safe for an hour, and every one went to bed trembling.

And yet what was the use of this system of terror? It did not prevent people from conspiring and getting up demonstrations. Violent measures of repression were taken, wholesale arrests took place without the police being able to discover the real heads. Without any distinct understanding or previous concert, the freemasonry of hatred was such that every one almost instinctively divined the thoughts of the Secret Committee. Scarce had one of the lying bulletins of the authorities been posted up before it was torn down, and the rectification of the Committee substituted. The order came for a demonstration, and next day at a certain hour the whole town turned out in the Magueda; next day the Magueda was full of policemen, and all the people formed in the Toledo. Thus a continual system of harassing was carried on, which made the life of policemen and *sbirri* hard enough. The establishment of the state of siege made things only worse, for the soldiers were not so trained to the system of bullying as the *sbirri*. As soon as GARIBALDI landed, a regular system of communication was established with him, and when he approached, numbers of people from the town went to see him, informing him of every movement which the troops made.

While he thus possessed every means of knowing the movements of the Neapolitans, these latter, in spite of bribes and threats, could never ascertain anything about GARIBALDI's movements, or establish a communication between the different corps. Thus, when the column of VON MICHEL, which had been sent to follow GARIBALDI towards Corleone, arrived at Misilmeri, they offered as much as 500 ducats (£100) to any one who would take a letter to the Neapolitans in the Palace, and no one would undertake it. Every one knew about GARIBALDI's arrival at Misilmeri; many remained up expecting him; every one talked about the matter, and yet the Neapolitans knew nothing about it. Gen. LETIZIA himself related that on Saturday evening he took a walk on the Marina with Gen. LANZA, and each felicitated the other on the success of the campaign against GARIBALDI, which they thought finished. "We went to bed," he said, "happy to have overcome all our troubles, and the next morning we were awoke by the news that GARIBALDI was not before, but actually *in* Palermo."

Now that the pressure is withdrawn all the natural vivacity of the people comes out like the escape of a steam-pipe. Every one tries to make up for lost time, as it were, and the late excitement contributes to enhance this tendency. The shops, which have been closed for the last two months, are all open now, gunmakers, saddlers, tailors, and boot and cap-makers cannot suffice for all the demands they get. There is a regular race every year from Sicily with the first fruit; let those who want to make enormous profits reverse the direction of the race and bring out muskets, swords, pistols, powder, guns, steamers, saddlery, ammunition pouches, red flannel, leather, and they will find a ready market. Arming, arming, and arming is the only thought which has taken possession of every one, and every kind of weapon, however old, is repaired in the absence of a better. Whoever shall be first in the race will win thousands. As for any fear of cruisers, there are none; all the Neapolitan vessels can do is to keep their own. In a few days every ship will be off, and the coast clear.

Cheering has somewhat subsided, except when GARIBALDI appears, and then the thing is worse than ever. People seem never to have enough of him. The consequence is that he has given up walking about the streets, except at dawn, when he is not likely to be too much molested. The throng to kiss his hands has been such that he has issued a general order to stop this, while every one who calls him "Excellence" is in danger of being arrested. It was chiefly with a view to escape all this worship that he left the Palazzo Pretorio, where the presence of the Ministers and of the Municipality was always a pretext for hundreds to penetrate to his room. I have seen at times numbers of beggars filling the ante-room and asking for relief. Now the strictest orders, and the means too, have been given to all the parish priests to relieve those who are in want in their parishes; but such is the spirit of beggary that every one tries to get something out of the Dictator. In the beginning, carried away by his good nature, he gave direct orders for those who applied thus, but he had soon to give up this plan, for his position had become worse than that of the simple-minded tourist, who shows a disposition to give to one, and is immediately assailed by all the beggars of the quarter. Great, no doubt, has been the misery for the last two months; there were few earnings, or none at all; numbers have been burnt out of their houses, whole families have lost the little they had, and not unfrequently the support of the family. Besides this, the Government has always encouraged beggary rather than not, thinking it the best means of making people dependent. The monasteries and convents, which relieved as much as they could, are most of them so reduced in their means that they have scarcely enough for themselves. For instance, that of the Gancia, which was plundered by the soldiery on the 4th of April, had itself to apply for assistance the other day. The whole brotherhood, 59 in number, were kept in prison for weeks and starved. On coming out they found everything gone, sacred vessels as well as every other moveable property.

Thus, with the natural disposition of idleness, encouraged by the late Government, with all the new afflictions and miseries entailed by the late bombardment and the excesses of the soldiers, deprived of all regular means of earning, and having little to expect from convents and monasteries, all this mass of beggars must be supported at the expense of the State. By degrees all this will cease, but it is an additional difficulty in the beginning.

It was principally with the view of keeping off the throng that GARIBALDI changed his quarters, and went to the most out-of-the-way part of the Royal Palace. The State rooms lately occupied by Gen. LANZA had been prepared for him, but he chose some rooms constructed on the terrace above the gateway leading towards Monreale, where there is plenty of air and a beautiful view all round. There he is perched with his Staff beyond the reach of the crowd.

Music has taken the place of the cheers all over the town. Three or four bands, attired in the indispensable red shirts, go about the town, stopping at the Palazzo Reale, the Pretorio, and wherever the spirit of harmony seizes them, above all, before *cafés* and ice-shops. Their *repertoire* is not large, but they make the most of it; there is, above all, an air with the refrain of *Viva la Tricolore, Viva la Liberta*, which seems to electrify the audiences. They begin and end with it, and the people never have enough of it. Every part of the town resounds with it in the evening, and every boy in the street is humming it. All this singing and playing goes on till late at night, despite of barricades; crowds wander about in the streets, which are still illuminated, until further orders. The precaution is not useless, for Palermo has no gas, except for a few months on the Marina, and the scanty oil-lamps would scarcely give sufficient light to get over the ruins and barricades. In ordinary times life in Summer does not begin here till near sunset, the rest of the day being too hot, and as by degrees order is restored, people naturally fall into their old ways. At first, no one dared to go out after sunset; now midnight is the limit; and when the Neapolitans are gone, I dare say people will keep it up till dawn. The Eastern element in the Sicilians never comes out so strong as in this night life. The numbers of *cafés* and ice-shops wide open and illuminated, the stir and noise, the ruins and offensive smells, all remind one forcibly of Saracens and Greeks. Norman, Spanish and Bourbon dominion have left scarcely any traces. In features, character and language the primitive elements are still the most prominent.

The concentration of the Neapolitan troops at Messina has raised apprehensions in the eastern part of the island—above all, at Catania—lest they should attempt a *coup de main* in that direction. The fear seems to me groundless, for with all their folly exhibited lately, one can scarcely suppose the Neapolitans fools enough to disperse their men again and attempt a partial expedition, which, even if successful, will not help them much, except in the way of plunder. They have been, on the contrary, concentrating all their forces for the last week or two, and must do this now so much the more as Palermo has fallen.

It is, therefore, less with a view to parry such imaginary danger than in order to organize something in that part of the island that Col. TURR has received the mission to proceed there with some battalions of the Cacciatori. With this nucleus it will be easy enough to form a division in a short time. Several thousand stand of arms have found their way in that direction, besides those which are already in the hands of the people. There are numbers of Italians who come from Alexandria and further east, and who all land on the south coast. They and the Cacciatori will form the *cadres*, and the young men from 20 to 30 will fill them up.

If Piedmontese pedants could see the process which is going on here, they would probably change their opinion about the talent for organization of Gen. GARIBALDI—that is to say, if by talent for organization be understood the system of using the means you possess to the greatest advantage. The question is, to make the most of the material existing in the shortest possible time. To make Sicilians regular soldiers would take years, but there is nothing to hinder their becoming in a short time serviceable light troops, quite equal to the emergency—that is, *Cacciatori del' Etna*. There is not a man who does not know more or less how to use a firearm; they are hardy and enduring, and most of them have been employed now for a considerable time in guerilla warfare. This material wants only a little organization, doing away with the faults of the system of *squadri*, and inspiring them with the necessary confidence in their own forces. The *squadri*, however useful in their way to keep the enemy on the alert, harrass him, and impose by their irregular masses and desultory firing, are not fit to carry on a national war on a large scale. They are volunteers in the literal sense of the word, doing pretty nearly as they like, obeying their self-elected chief whenever it suits them, remaining or going away according to their pleasure—in one word, not to be depended upon. They are as like Bashi-Bazouks as possible; you send them to one place, but you can never calculate on finding them there when you want them. For instance, the day before yesterday the commander of one of the *squadri*, which was placed quite close to the pickets of the enemy, came into town for a couple of hours. When he returned at sunset a sergeant was the only man to be found out of several hundreds. Nothing has been heard of them since, but I dare say they will turn up on pay day. The other day, going out on the road to Monreale, I met six carriages full of these "picciotti." I asked whence they were coming, and was told that, it being Sunday, they had gone to see their wives and to put on clean shirts.

From all this you can see that the system of *squadre* must be abolished. Like all such measures, the change has to be made gradually.

The first step was to augment the regular force in such a way as to have a nucleus for this purpose. The battalions which GARIBALDI brought with him were formed into the *cadres* of two brigades, the officers and non-commissioned officers appointed, and these *cadres* filled up with the recruits, from 20 to 30, which the province of Palermo has to give. It is not a week since the beginning was made, and the few hundred Cacciatori have swelled into two brigades. The brilliant manner in which the Cacciatori have conducted themselves during the campaign has given such a prestige to the red flannel shirt that by putting on this robe of honor every Sicilian thinks himself a better man. In order to establish some discipline, the two brigades have been quartered in the two barracks situated on the Piazza Reale, and most of the posts held formerly by them have been given over to the National Guard and the *squadre*. Every morning at sunrise there is drilling, and you would be astonished to see these soldiers of a day. Indeed, so successful has been the experiment that the principle for the formation of a Sicilian army may be said to be established. North and Central Italy must furnish the levies for the formation of it. If MEDICI arrives with his 3,000 men, there will be little difficulty in having 20,000 or 25,000 men in a month. According to the last account he had left Genoa on the 9th, and had arrived in Cagliari. There is a report come from Naples that a small American sailing vessel full of men has been captured in the waters of Gaeta, but it requires confirmation, besides it is scarcely probable that these men belong to the Medici expedition, which had no business near Gaeta. If the story be true, it may not unlikely have reference to another partial expedition, of which we shall no doubt have many. In Milan alone 12,000 have in-

scribed their names on the list, and it seems as if a regular emigration of volunteers was preparing.

As soon as MEDICI arrives and brings with him the new *cadres*, the *squadre* will be all sent home. Those between 20 and 30 will be alone retained. The rest will be organized for local service. In the beginning the idea was to have with each brigade of three battalions a battalion of *squadre* for outpost duties, but experience convinces GARIBALDI every day more that the system, as such, must be done away with.

The artillery has likewise not been neglected. There is a large foundry here which made some very serviceable guns in 1849. It has begun to work again, and as there are plenty of bells in Sicily, the metal will not be wanting. There are many men who have served in the Neapolitan, as well as in other navies; they form the nucleus of the artillery.

Requisitions with payment will supply the artillery as well as the cavalry horses. Of this latter arm little is required in this mountainous country, except for patrols, videttes and messengers.

Verily, if this continues, Garibaldi has realized the boast of Pompey, for, without even stamping his foot, legions arise, and legions, I am sure, which will fight. His secret is to do away, as much as possible, with useless and pedantic formalities, and to simplify everything. Knapsacks and baggage are proscribed; every man and officer carries an extra shirt and towel and whatever he wants in the pocket of his blouse, his provisions in a haversack, and his ammunition in his pouch. In this way alone was it possible to make those extraordinary marches which led to the taking of Palermo, the enemy holding a concentrated position and being out-manœuvred in a *rayon* of 50 to 60 miles. Let any one try it with soldiers equipped in the old manner.

This light marching order almost dispenses with transport, except for spare ammunition and ambulance, both of which are preparing as quickly as possible. As on the battle-field, GARIBALDI inspires courage and confidence by his presence, so he animates every one to exert himself in getting ready the national army which shall complete the success already won.

JUNE 14.—The Neapolitans know GARIBALDI too well to suppose that he intends to rest long on his laurels, and they seem, according to all accounts, preparing to receive him on his advance. Their plan seems to be to take up a strong position at Messina, keeping it as an advanced point, and at the same time as a new base of operations in Sicily. They have concentrated in the castle and town about 7,000 or 8,000 men, and a great deal of ammunition. But the chief force is being concentrated in Calabria. All the troops which have lately left have gone to Salerno, and to the coast of Calabria towards the Straits. Large reinforcements have been likewise sent in that direction from other places on the continent.

But it is not so much on the forces already existing that they chiefly reckon. They expect large contingents from Austria, (Bavarians, as they say.) There are now nine battalions of these, and ten more are said to be preparing. Thus the struggle between the Neapolitan Government and its subjects will take the same shape as the struggle last year—Austria against Italy. Nor can it be otherwise; as long as Austria has a footing in Italy, she must always be implicated in every struggle which takes place.

In order to begin their new plan of campaighn the Neapolitans must first withdraw, however, their troops from here. The fewer they are the more anxiety they begin to show, so that in five or six days we may expect to be clear of them.

But, with all these preparations the Neapolitan Government seems to trust more to the knife than to the bayonet, for further information has arrived confirming the departure of the batch of brigands to assassinate GARIBALDI. The confirmation comes from such sources that it is impossible to doubt the truth of it.

Yesterday the *Donauwerth*, French screw line-of-battle ship, came in with a Rear-Admiral on board, so that they have now three Admirals here with a small fleet.

Yesterday there was regular *gamin* warfare against the statutes of the Bourbon Kings placed along the Marina. Already, some days before, a wag had contrived to climb up and adorn every one with a moustache and long imperial, *à la* VICTOR EMANUEL. Yesterday afternoon a number of boys collected, throwing stones at the statues, and breaking down the columns about the pedestal. One, bolder than the others, climbed up with a provision of charcoal and blacked the faces, exciting no small hilarity among the idlers and promenaders. This process being completed, a rope was passed round the neck, and by the united efforts of the youthful mob, one of the statues was soon off the pedestal and on the ground.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF COL. MEDICI'S EXPEDITION AT PALERMO—MOVEMENTS AND PLANS OF THE OPPOSING FORCES.

No active movement is yet reported. Col. MEDICI, with 3,000 volunteers had reached Palermo.

The military plans of the Neapolitans seem to be to take up a strong position at Messina, keeping it as an advanced position, and at the same time as a new base of operations in Sicily. They had concentrated in the castle and town about 7,000 or 8,000 men, and a great quantity of ammunition, but the chief force was being concentrated in Calabria. They expect large contingents from Austria, (Bavarians, as they say.) There were nine battalions of these and ten more were said to be preparing. GARIBALDI was organizing and would be able to cast guns.

All the communes in Sicily had presented addresses requesting annexation to Piedmont. The clergy and aristocracy were at the head of the movement.

The evacuation of Palermo continued, but Messina was being fortified. One hundred more dead bodies had been discovered in the ruins of the houses in Palermo, which were destroyed by the bombardment.

Col. NINO BIXIO had been promoted by GARIBALDI to the rank of Brigadier-General. The twenty regiments in formation are openly announced as meant for extensive operations on the mainland.

Decrees by GARIBALDI provide dowries for the daughters of those who fall in battle, and maintenance for orphans.

A proclamation glorifies the attitude of the patriotic clergy, and contrasts it with that of the same body elsewhere.

Smiths and carpenters were being formed into organized sapper corps. Catania was fully armed and barricaded.

The American vessel seized by the Neapolitan frigate was the *Charles and Jane*, of Baltimore, Capt. QUAIN. The Neapolitan corresponden of the London *Times* says that Mr. CHANDLER, the United states Minister, had demanded a passport for his son, a friend, and a servant, and for permission to go on board the vessel at Gaeta.

The damage occasioned by the bombardment of Palermo was estimated by journals of that place at £10,000,000 sterling.

The Sicilian Government at Palermo had sent Count AMARI to Turin as special Envoy to that Court.

Advices from Palermo to the 19th state that the Neapolitans had entirely evacuated the place, and their frigates had quitted the roads of Palermo.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Austrian Designs—The Fortifications of Verona and Mantua—Intentions of the Neapolitan Government—Bravado of the King—The Lazzaroni, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILAN, Monday, June 18, 1860.

While FRANCIS, of Naples, seems to be losing ground fast in the Two Sicilies, FRANCIS JOSEPH appears determined not to lose his footnold in "La Belle Italia," if he can help it. Verona, his strongest point, he is continually making stronger. Mantua, too, is not overlooked; her magazines, already sufficiently provided for a very long siege, have been in the course of the past week replenished with 29,000 sacks of corn, oats and various grains. The Austrians are scouring the surrounding country for the 40,000 sacks which, it is reported, are to be still brought in. The 6th inst. the troops of the garrison assembled in their special barracks, renewed their oath of fidelity to the *Double-header*. On this occasion was read an "order of the day," which recommended to the soldier not only fidelity, but zeal for the rights of the Empire, and readiness to be called upon to battle for "*the reconquest of those rights which have been lost.*" That looks, well, don't it?

There are daily arriving in Mantua enormous wagon-loads of pine lumber, which go to the finishing of the fortifications of Bergoforte, where are employed a great number of carpenters, civil and military; also, many masons, for whom are brought bricks from great distances, and at an enormous expense. Outside the Porta Pradella they are also pushing forward with great alacrity the fort which commands the lake and the post-road.

It is easy to see that the Austrians deem it of vast importance to perfect these fortifications, already strong. They did good service in the days of the First NAPOLEON.

I have happened upon some interesting details of the Neapolitan Governmental projects for retrieving their position. Though they are withdrawing from Palermo, they do not on that account give up the Island. There have been held many stormy State Councils in the Capital, giving rise to many preposterous proposals. One proposed an alliance with Piedmont—guaranteeing the integrity of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies! But they concluded rather to blockade with great rigor the whole coast, from Palermo to Messina. Desiring to have on duty as many vessels as possible, they have chartered at Marseilles four large steamers, which have already been used by Spain for the transportation of troops and munitions for the Morocco war. Report affirms continued desertions from army and navy.

These continual Councils of State increase rather than allay the agitation in the Capital, though feverish Governmental dispatches arrive daily, saying "All tranquil in Naples." The young Queen has prayed and demanded to be sent to her home in Bavaria. The King is confused, and undecided which way to turn. A Commission of well-known gentlemen of the city have demanded from the Government arms for the defence of their property and lives. The matter was laid before the Council of State, who, after a long discussion, decided to refuse the request—fearing lest the arms might be turned against the royal house. They are suspicious of each and all.

The people every little while collect in groups along the streets; this momentarily renews the disquiet of the Government. The name of GARIBALDI flies from mouth to mouth, and the great wish is to see him march in triumph along the Via di Toledo. It is astonishing what a *personal* affair the revolution in Sicily has become for this bold man. It is not enough that "Garibaldi" means "Liberty"—but "Liberty" has almost come to imply "Garibaldi."

A letter with every guarantee of veracity and exactness, gives some curious details. I punch out the pith, and here it is.

After the Council of State of the 30th May, the Ministers held themselves in constant service, unceasingly seeking some escape from the dangers which threaten the Throne. After having invoked the aid of the great Powers, but fruitlessly, and after the (certainly involuntary) refusal of Austria to intervene with arms, they determined to make every effort to win first England, then France, to listen to their promises of reform; but always retaining to themselves the liberty of retightening to-morrow the cord which they have been compelled to loosen to-day. It is the old trick of '48.

Then, on the 5th inst., they held a grand extraordinary Council of State. Every side was examined: they discussed the situation, the probabilities, the perils, the possibilities, and finally came to the conclusion (of which I suppose you have heard by telegraph) that it was impossible to preserve Sicily, or to prevent the already loudly demanded annexation to the dominions of VICTOR EMANUEL II.; but if the Powers consented to this annexation, the Bourbon Government would resign their claim only on the following conditions—in exchange for Sicily, shall be united to the Kingdom, under the constitutional sceptre of FRANCIS II., Benevento, Pontecorvo, the Marches and Umbria!

This project, which does not fail of ability, is the suggestion of two or three Ministers, who, although devoted to the dynasty, could think of no other means of saving the Throne of the Bourbons, than to abandon a system of government which has become impossible. But this goes very much against the grain with the King and the Queen-Mother, who, inspired by the idea of Holy Rights and family traditions, prefer resistance at any cost. So immediately upon the adjournment of the Council of Ministers, the King shut himself up in his own apartments with the Queen-Mother, several of the family, and four of the most influential Jesuits of the City—introduced in "secular clothing." And then they determined, if this project of the Ministry was accepted to proceed to extreme measures.

They thought there could be no fear of Naples at present. But at any time a movement in Calabria, aided by GARIBALDI, might bring fire to the Capital—in this case they would try the last resort, of raising the lower people, arming the lazzaroni (who are supposed to be Royalists,) and *abandoning the city to the fury of the troops.* One of the Royal family did not fail to remonstrate against the furious proposal, showing that its effect in case of defeat, would be irrevocable damnation to the dynasty—also, he said, the rights of the foreign subjects would be entirely lost sight of. But FRANCESCO II., shut off further discussion by saying, "They must be indemnified by my successor on the Throne of Naples. I am not going to follow the dastardly example of the Princes of Central Italy, and run away. I will not flee, but fight to the last.

These words, of course, are but empty bravados, but there must be some one near the King who is calculating on these bloody exhibitions, to make his own profit in the confusion. These reports of young kings, queen-mothers and Jesuits being closeted together, carry one back to the young days of the Fourteenth LOUIS of France, ANNE of Austria, and the wily MAZARIN. But the day of reckoning for priest-craft is near at hand.

The first initiatory act of the Royal family in this pretty little scheme has been to open the prison doors of all the malefactors and assassins. But even these praiseworthy deeds may fail of their anticipated and desired conclusion, for private letters state that "the lazzaroni, who till now have been considered thoroughly devoted to the Royal dynasty have allowed themselves, little by little, to be gained over to the revolutionary party. This is being effected by "Mazzinian agents." If this news should be confirmed, farewell to the Bourbons of Naples! The party who holds the lazzaroni may be counted master of the city." That last is a pretty strong assertion, but I give it as it comes.

Milan is quiet, as usual. The French troops have been withdrawn, carrying away many good wishes, and report says, fair hearts. The papers still roll GARIBALDI's patriotic bravery and military success as sweet morsels under their tongues. The innumerable comic papers have begun to rattle their light blows about the ears of the Government. They seem to think there is danger of the people idolizing their new "Government," and leaving everything to be done by it, instead of putting their own shoulders to the wheel.

I forgot to say that the late news of the capture, by the Neapolitans, of three Garibaldian ships, had occasioned much consternation for some days. It is not yet settled what they were, but it is believed now that they were not supplies or men for the Sicilians, though the Neapolitan Government would have it so supposed. They do not hesitate to send *convenient* dispatches at proper times. Through the lion's skin we hear the ass's voice. With his loud talking, "Bomba" will soon earn the name "Bombastes."

IOTA.

THE BADEN CONFERENCE.

Assertions and Rumors Relative to the Action of the Sovereigns.

It is asserted that at the final conference between the Prince Regent of Prussia and the German sovereigns, before their departure from Baden, a decisive agreement was come to on those questions which refer to the relations of Germany with foreign countries.

It is said that the sovereigns tendered to the Prince of Prussia their good offices to bring about an understanding between Prussia and Austria.

It is asserted as an incontestable fact that the Prince of Prussia insisted upon the presence of the Duke of SAXE-COBURG GOTHA at the Conferences as a German sovereign, in order that the Duke, from his intimate connection with the Royal family of England, might bear witness to that Court of the pacific tendency of the proceedings at Baden.

The German Princes and the Emperor Napoleon.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Tuesday, June 19, 1860.

When the German Sovereigns met on the 15th inst. they agreed to communicate to each other everything that might pass between the Emperor of the French and themselves during their separate interviews, and the *New-Frankfort Gazette* yesterday learned from Baden that the promises made had been faithfully kept. "On the 17th inst.," says the correspondent, "the Regent of Prussia put into the hands of his federal allies a written account of his conversation with the Emperor NAPOLEON, and they acted in the same way towards him." The Emperor NAPOLEON is said to have assured the Prince Regent "that France greatly required peace," and also "that she entertained no idea of acting aggressively towards Germany;" but until now no perfectly reliable account of what passed between the French and Prussian Potentates has been received here. Last night it was affirmed that the French Monarch had made very tempting proposals to the heir to the Crown of Prussia; but it certainly is not probable that he did so, as he must be well aware that the Prince Regent is much too good a patriot to accept an offer of territorial indemnification for the Prussian Provinces on the left bank of the Rhine. Some persons in this city, who in general are well informed on all German matters, assert that very brilliant offers were some time ago made by France to the Prussian Government, but that no notice was taken of them, as their acceptance would have rendered the "mediatization" of some of the German Princes necessary. Nine Germans out of every ten firmly believe that the Fatherland would derive very great advantage from the mediatization of a couple a dozen of the Sovereign Princes, and greatly lament that no energetic move was made in that direction in 1848. Some of the German potentates were greatly alarmed when first the meeting between the Emperor of the French and the Regent of Prussia was proposed, and none of them more so than the King of SAXONY and the Duke of BRUNSWICK, whose territories would probably be annexed to Prussia if ever the ruler over that kingdom should consent to accept as territorial indemnification for his possessions on the left bank of the Rhine. The King of SAXONY is said to have resolved to go to Baden, that he might be able to furnish the Emperor of Austria with a detailed account of everything that passed while the Emperor of the French was there. The Duke of BRUNSWICK is here, and it is said that he is not on good terms with the Royal family of Prussia. The Austrians ardently desire the renewal of friendly relations between this empire and England and Prussia, because they believe that an Austro-Prusso-English alliance would give peace to Europe; but they are aware that England and Austria will never pull together until the latter has entirely changed her system, which is neither more nor less than a political anachronism. In fact, Austria is not worth having as an ally at present, as her armies have enough to do to maintain peace and order at home.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Rainy Weather—The Parade of the Volunteers—Parisian Pamphlets—Sir Robert Peel—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, June 22d, 1860.

Ten wet Saturdays running, and to-morrow perchance the eleventh. It is enough to turn creation mouldy, besides threatening to spoil a harvest and a London season. Folks begin to shake their heads and look serious at the generally damp aspect of things, especially since the new moon and the longest day have jointly and severally failed to bring fine weather back, and Jupiter Pluvius still *reigns* over earth—the driest joke were surely preferable to such a limp specimen of "wit" as this. As for the volunteers, the rain seems only to whet their martial ardour. The roofs of omnibusses are crowded with "London brigade" men, until they look like hearses with the nodding plumes of these cockney warriors. Hot and important-looking stout gentlemen, clad in green or grey, with rifle in hand, meet you in Lombard-street, or in Cheapside, or the corner of St. Paul's churchyard, bustling along as if they were hurrying to rescue the 3 per cents. from a French invader. Strange how large a proportion of fat men and short men have obeyed the first summons of their country and rushed to arms. Is it that the former basely hope merely to reduce their girth round the waist by means of drill and marching, to become reversed Falstaffs, and bring themselves back to the measure of the Aldermanic thumb ring by thus courting Bellona at a late period of life? Do the little men seek only to enhance themselves in the eyes of Venus by donning the habiliments of Mars? Certain it is that some of the most ludicrous figures appear as the proceeds of this modern crop of Cadmus; and a crop of Cadmus it certainly is, both in its quick growth and the literary inspiration of its birth. Old or young, fat or short, Oxford *Zouave* and six-foot Guard, in its aspect and bearings, as it may be, this movement is an admirable one, and most meritorious in its results. The Emperor NAPOLEON does not like it, and MESSRS. BRIGHT and COBDEN shrink and turn white with wrath, as badly printed calicos do in the wash. The Emperor is busily doubling his Zouave regiments, and increasing the number of his Chasseurs. There is to be a regiment of *Véloces* and a *régiment Gymnastique*. These fellows are to run still quicker than the active little fellows who scaled the heights of Alma, and trot at such a pace along the Champs Elysees on review days in Paris. We shall have plenty of foreign critics in Hyde Park to-morrow; but I think on the whole they will be more astonished than pleased at the progress which we have made as a military nation. The English like the pastime of shooting at a mark. This gives a zest to their soldiering, which it could not have had before rifles usurped the place of "Brown Bess." Certainly the "National Association" is as yet but in its infancy. £2,000 for prizes is but little to have subscribed in a country which has collected four times that amount for SAYERS. Hardy Switzerland spends £100,000 a year in prizes for shooting with the rifle. England has subscribed more than £2,000 for compensation to Rev. Mr. HATCH. I hope that all will go off well in the Park to-morrow. The late Duke of WELLINGTON is reported to have said that there were not three Generals in England who could get 20,000 men out of Hyde Park—meaning get them out in a soldierlike manner, without irregularity and confusion. I believe the General commanding to-morrow will have the advantage of an additional entrance since the Duke delivered himself of his celebrated compliment to the Field-Marshalship of Great Britain. I do not suppose that his son, the present Duke, is capable of performing the military operation in question, or yet H. R. H., F. M., the Prince Consort; but there will be Brigade-Majors who have been in the Crimea, capable of prompting these carpet knights and feathered heroes, and acting as sailing-masters to these land Admirals and Commodores of the Fleet.

The last story I have heard, connected with the Volunteers, is as follows. It hardly comports with the dignity of your journal to narrate it, but it may possibly find its way to the columns of the *Punch*:

Very small street boy to one of half a dozen Volunteers returning home from drill—"Hi! was it you shot the dog?"

Volunteer, leveling his rifle at the urchin—"No! but I shoot monkeys, and you had better look out."

Small boy to friend—"Bill! Bill! I say, here's a Volunteer agoin' to commit soohisside" (suicide.)

The first division of the volunteers, who, some say, will number 40,000, and others 25,000 men, (I should think the latter the most correct calculation,) will be commanded by Gen. Sir F. Love, and the second division by Maj.-Gen. Lord Rokeby, a very respectable old officer, who was in the Crimea. The Duke of Manchester; Col. Tulloh, R. A., a good soldier; the Duke of Wellington, emphatically a soldier in name; Lord Ranelagh, formerly a partisan of Don Carlos in Spain; Lord Elcho, the volunteer tailor of the movement, and somewhat of an art-critic withal; Col. the Marquis of Donegal, G. C. H.; Brig.-Gen. Russell, C. B.; Brig.-Gen. Taylor, a soldier, are the chief commanding officers of the brigades. There are 7,000 tickets for reserved seats, and to-day I learnt that there had been 35,000 applications at the war-office. Altogether, I question whether London has seen such a sight as Hyde-park will display to-morrow upon its damp, green, grassy sward for many a long year. All this day the metropolis has not looked like itself. A stranger not forewarned would think England an extremely military nation. Such marching and parading and sudden crashes of military music interwoven with the roar of traffic, and volunteers in twos and threes, and single volunteers with and without ladies on their arms. Everyone, however, seems to feel that the clerk of the weather-office is master of the situation, and the chief question is "Will it rain to-morrow?"

The Neapolitan troops seem to get away very slowly from Palermo, which, I should imagine, is a trick to gain time for Bomba to ask his big brothers all round to help him. In the meanwhile GARIBALDI is improving his position, and gathering strength and resources every day. Plenty of muskets and red flannel will turn all the islanders into soldiers, and then let Vesuvius annex Ætna again, if it can.

In Paris some very pleasant pamphlets are being published highly indicative of the state of feeling which exists and is encouraged in France towards this country. The title of one is, *MacMahon, King of Ireland.* If this coronation should ever take place in Ireland itself, we must find some descendant of the Irish kings to oppose the Marshal. There is my worthy friend, JACK H——, the reporter, and star of the debating clubs of London, who always between his ninth and tenth tumblers of whisky-punch announces himself as the lineal representative of the ancient kings of Ireland. I think JACK —— would be a more popular pretender to the Irish throne—which I presume would be of carved bog-wood—than MACMAHON of Magenta, or any Frenchified Irishman of them all. Spirit of O'Connell! what would even you say to this? The French pamphleteers and journalists are, however, sufficiently bitter, and we know whence their inspiration is drawn. Fierce ignorance and malignant mistake are combined in the insolent attack on the sovereignty of the ally of their master, NAPOLEON III. One excellent hit is made by the correspondent the *Times*. Amongst other things stated by the friendly *fuilletonist* of our ally, is the dreadful fact that the starved Irish were compelled to eat asses during the famine. Without retaliating by an allusion to the hippophagic diet of Paris, even at the best of times, the "Correspondent" only says: 'How lucky for the French writer that he was not in Ireland during that asseating period of her unhappy history."

I am happy to say that the 500 volunteers for GARIBALDI, said to have been taken by a Neapolitan warsteamer, turn out to be 300 Irish recruits for LAMORICIERE, more or less. The vessel was captured and taken to Gæta, and after a considerable degree of annoyance and explanation, Paddy was set free to pursue his mission. This is the last account, but it may turn out to be an entire myth. I should not wonder if some of the Irish volunteers for his Holiness were really to mistake their way and get to GARIBALDI instead. Only imagine the effect, if they could be by any means persuaded that the Italian hero is an Irishman and that his name is a corruption from Garry Baldwin, ex-pedagogue of Kerry, Connemara or Kildare.

SATURDAY, June 23, 1860.

Sir ROBERT PEEL is hurrying on the catastrophe of war by his abuse of the English Cabinet and of the Emperor, re Nice and Savoy. He spoke, last night, of the "cruel hypocrisy of France," and was cheered. This was immediately followed by an exposition, by Col. DICKSON, of our military weakness, and a quotation of the answers of Lord OVERSTONE to the questions put to him as to how the presence of Zouaves in the Bank parlor would affect the credit and commerce of the country. This is really the substance and meaning of the questions asked, and Lord OVERSTONE thinks that, were London sacked, or even occupied by French troops, it would materially affect the credit and financial system of England!

Thank Heaven, we have peace with China. The *North Star* has brought the gratifying intelligence that the Chinese have acceded to British and French demands, will pay an indemnity, and will make their ports and rivers free.

The Neapolitan troops have at length got out of Palermo, having finished that process on the 19th inst.

The Prince of Prussia insisted on the presence of the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha at the interview of the German Sovereigns. This he did, because of the intimate relations of the Duke with the Court of St James, in order that there might be no misconception. Switzerland in return for Savoy asks for a portion of territory round the Lake of Geneva, as a bulwark between her and France, and for an immediate assembling of the Conference to consider her proposition.

The *Great Eastern* has been seen by several captains steaming grandly on her way. I hope long ere this she has reached you, and given a good account of herself.

The official trial trip of the *Connaught*, the first of the four great paddle-steamers built and building by the Atlantic Company, Galway line, took place at Stokes' Bay, Southampton, on Wednesday last. She has since been passed by the Post-office authorities. She did 15 knots, about 18 statute miles, two of the measured miles backwards and forwards, and averged 14 knots and a half on six runs which she made. This, with a foul bottom and new engines, is great speed, and I have no doubt she will make 20 statute miles and upwards.

The Government Inspectors, Captains ROBERTSON and PASHY, R. N., seemed gratified with her in every respect. She is to sail from Galway on the 26th.

MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH NEWS.

The proceedings of Parliament were generally unimportant.

In the House of Lords, Earl GRANVILLE, in reply to the Marquis of NORMANBY, intimated that Government had received no information confirming the report in recent telegrams that any portion of the Sicilian territory had been occupied by British forces.

In the House of Commons, after considerable debate, leave had been given to bring in a bill providing for the amalgamation of the local and the European troops in India into one imperial army.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in reply to an inquiry as to whether the Neapolitan frigate had captured her two prizes by hoisting the English flag, said that he was unable to speak as to the truth of this report, but if it was true, it was a most unwarrantable act, and notice would be taken of it.

Sir ROBERT PEEL denounced the conduct of the French Government in regard to the annexation of Savoy, and attacked the English Ministry for its humiliating policy.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL defended himself and stated the terms of the note just received from France relative to the neutralized districts of Savoy. France proposes that the neutrality of these districts be secured either through the instrumentality of a European Congress or the exchange of notes, France assuming all the obligations of Sardinia; or lastly, that the matter be arranged between France and Switzerland. Lord JOHN RUSSELL complained of the conduct of France in the whole transaction, and said that it never could be regarded as satisfactory by England.

On the day that the *Persia* left Liverpool a grand review of Volunteer Riflemen in the presence of the Queen was to take place in Hyde Park, London. It was expected that from 20,000 to 30,000 volunteers would be under arms, and a brilliant demonstration was anticipated. Business was suspended for the day on the Stock Exchange, and in many branches of trade a general holiday was observed.

It was announced that the Queen would further encourage the rifle movement by personally inaugurating the great prize meeting which was to commence at Wimbledon on the 2d of July. The competition was to commence by Her Majesty firing a rifle from a fixed mechanical rest.

The London *Daily News* defends Senator SUMNER from the attack made upon him by the *Times* on account of his recent speech in the Senate, and gives a qualified approval of the speech in question.

At Queen VICTORIA's levée, on the 20th of June, Mr. DALLAS presented Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, of Boston, and Major J. G. BARNARD, of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

At the annual commemoration at Oxford, Bishop POTTER, of New-York, occupied a prominent position among the church dignitaries; and J. LOTHROP MOTLEY, the American historian, was included in the number who received the honorary degree of D. C. L. Among the recipients of the honor were Lord BROUGHAM, and Capt. Sir F. L. MCCLINTOCK.

A meeting of the Atlantic Royal Mail Company (Galway line) had been held, for the purpose of sanctioning the issue of additional capital, but after some explanations had been given, it was resolved to adjourn *sine die*, without coming to any decision.

It is announced that the Prince of Wales, attended by the Earl of St. GERMANS, and a large retinue, will embark for Canada on the 11th of July on board the screw steam frigate *St. George*.

The weather in England was occasioning some anxiety. It continued very showery and unsettled, but on the whole it had been rather more favorable for the crops.

The Annexation of Savoy and Nice.

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, on the 22d, on the motion for adjournment till Monday, Mr. GRIFFITH inquired whether the Government had received any account of the capture of two vessels by a Neapolitan frigate hoisting English colors.

Sir R. PEEL, after censuring in very strong terms the foreign policy of the Secretary of State, which he characterized as weak and oscillating, and very shameful and very humiliating to this country, adverted to a recent note of M. THOUVENEL in relation to the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France, which he said, was at variance with the assurance given by the Emperor of the French, and confirmed by M. THOUVENEL himself, that the great Powers of Europe should be consulted before the annexation took place. He protested against the conduct of the Emperor of the French and against the lax manner in which the foreign affairs of this country were conducted. He complained that the neutrality of Switzerland was at an end, that the way in which the annexation had been effected was opposed to the distinct understanding of the Treaty of Turin, that Switzerland had not been consulted in the matter, and that her rights were menaced by the cruel hypocrisy of France.

Lord J. RUSSELL—The first question that has been asked me was put by the Hon. gentleman the member for Devizes, (Mr. GRIFFITH,) with respect to the accounts which he supposes have been received, that a Neapolitan frigate had captured two vessels presumed to be carrying reinforcements to GARIBALDI. So far, the Government has received intelligence that two vessels, supposed to be carrying reinforcements to GARIBALDI, were captured by a Neapolitan vessel and carried into Gaeta. But, with regard to the further question, I cannot say whether that capture was effected by the hoisting of English colors and offering to tow them into Palermo. I have seen another statement in the newspapers, that it was by hoisting French colors; but Her Majesty's Government have not received any corroboration of either statement. Of course, if the Neapolitan frigate used English colors, the act was a wholly unjustifiable one. I now, Sir, come to the question put by the Hon. Baronet, (Sir R. PEEL.) And first, as to his statement that I was not here last night to answer questions. I can only say, if he has any question to ask which he thinks urgent with reference to foreign affairs, his correct course is to do as other members do, and to give notice of his intention to put such a question. The honorable member might have had the courtesy to send me a note to say that he was going to ask his question, and then I should certainly have endeavored to attend in my place to answer. [Hear, hear.] Well, omitting all matters relating to the Conspiracy bill, which has hardly any bearing on any subject now before us, it appears that the honorable baronet has seen a report in the newspapers that a note has been transmitted to us from M. THOUVENEL, containing, among other things, a very strong hint that France would not submit to any diminution of the territory of which she is now in possession, viz., Savoy and Nice. Sir, I could not have answered the honorable baronet on that point yesterday, because I had then no knowledge of any note from M. THOUVENEL; but at 3½ o'clock to-day I saw the French Ambassador, and he placed in my hands a copy of a French note; and as to any such intimation as that stated in the newspapers, namely, *that France would not consent to any diminution of that territory, there is not a word of the kind in the whole dispatch.* [Hear, hear.] The purport of the dispatch is to this effect: It is stated in the Treaty of Turin that France will come to an understanding with the other Powers with respect to the neutralized portion of Savoy; and, according to the view of the French Government, that understanding is to be arrived at by endeavoring to reconcile the 2d article of the Treaty of Turin with the 93d article of the Treaty of Vienna. The French note then proceeds to say that this may be done in one of these three modes: Either the Powers who signed the Treaty of Vienna may meet in conference with the French Foreign Minister, or identical notes may be exchanged, the French note stating that France is ready to take upon herself the whole of the obligations by which Sardinia has been bound during the time she held Savoy. And here I may mention, in answer to the question put to me by the honorable gentleman who spoke last, that the dispatch says that *France is ready to make this neutral territory part of the neutral territory of Switzerland in the same manner as Sardinia did.* The third mode would be by leaving it to France and Switzerland to effect such a substitution for the former engagements as France and Switzerland might naturally agree upon. The note then goes on to say that if there should be a conference, most of the Powers have already said they think that Paris would be a convenient place in which to hold it, and that it should meet on the points I have mentioned. Such is the substance of the note we have received only to-day; and of course Her Majesty's Government have not yet answered it. It remains for them to answer it in such terms as they may think it requires. But it appears to me the whole question rests upon this: that the Great Powers of Europe were willing to engage upon a guarantee for this portion of Savoy being held, like the other parts of that country, by Sardinia. Sardinia was a State with whom the Allied Powers were ready to agree upon such terms, and they might, at all events, be quite sure, when they had engaged with Sardinia upon those terms, that Switzerland was safe and that these obligations would be binding upon Sardinia. But the case is very much changed when a great Power like France comes into possession of the territory that was held by Sardinia. [Hear, hear.] And it is not the same thing—although it is so represented by France, and although, indeed, the words are the same, the technical engagements exactly the same—for France to say, "We will undertake to fulfill the obligations of Sardinia, and to place this neutralized territory in the same position as it stood in before." [Hear, hear.] That is the answer which we have urged more than once to this proposal. Really, the honorable baronet, who speaks frequently and with great ability on these subjects, should endeavor to be more accurate; because, be it observed, the engagement of the treaty is not that there should be no troops at any time in the neutralized province. On the contrary, the specific engagement is that the Sardinian troops, in the case of war with the neighboring Powers, shall evacuate this neutralized Territory, thereby implying very clearly that during peace the Sardinian troops are at liberty to occupy it. This, therefore, is the position of the question. We have an opinion—and it is a very decided opinion—as to the mode in which, supposing France to have obtained, as she has done already, the cession of Savoy, a substitute should be provided which would, as I believe, be an efficient substitute, and one that would be satisfactory to Switzerland, for the engagements which have hitherto subsisted. But I am sorry to say that at no time in any of our discussions has France shown any disposition to adopt that substitute which seems to us to be the only one which would be an equivalent, in point of efficiency, to the security which the treaty of 1815 created. *It would be impossible for us, therefore, to state that we shall be satisfied with or shall accept this treaty as affording an equivalent security to Switzerland for that which she has previously enjoyed.* (Hear, hear.) I don't know whether the honorable Baronet really means to say that we should not have given any opinion on the subject without obtaining the sanction of this House; ["No, no," from Sir R. PEEL;] but that is not the usual way of carrying on such correspondence. The Cabinet must obtain the consent of the Crown to such dispatches and communications as they may feel it their duty to prepare, and on afterwards presenting the papers to this House, their authors must submit to any opinion which the House may think fit to pass upon them. In this case the papers are rather voluminous; but I hope very soon to place at least a portion of them—bringing the correspondence down to this time—upon the table. For France having now, according to her own view, accomplished the annexation, and French authorities and French troops having taken possession of Savoy and Nice, as far as that point is concerned we have at length reached the stage at which it is fitting to produce to this House the correspondence which has passed on the subject. With respect to the offer to which the honorable Baronet alludes, viz.: that the French Government would give up Chablais and Faucigny if we would consent to the cession of the rest of Savoy to France, *I can only say that the French Government has never made any such offer to the British Government.* [Hear, hear.] I do not think it would have been becoming in us to accept it if such an offer had been made to us. But what took place was that in the early part of February the Emperor of the French and his Ministers declared that they were ready to yield Chablais and Faucigny to Switzerland. But, in a very short time afterwards the Emperor declared to a deputation who went to Paris that he should not consent to what he called the dismemberment of Savoy, and that Chablais and Faucigny could not be separated from the other provinces. Lord COWLEY spoke to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs on the subject, and was told that the Emperor had been willing—if the population of these territories had consented to such an arrangement—to cede them to Switzerland; but that there had been such a strong disinclination, and repugnance even, evinced to being parted from the rest of Savoy that the Emperor found himself obliged not to proceed with that cession. [A laugh.] Lord COWLEY likewise said he did not think that the engagement to come to an understanding with the Powers of Europe had been fulfilled. M. THOUVENEL stated that he thought Lord COWLEY was not very reasonable, that all the other Powers of Europe seemed to think the despatches which had been written by France were satisfactory on that point, and that the engagement had been fulfilled. I have now answered the question of the honorable baronet. The honorable baronet, always presuming upon certain facts without ascertaining whether they are correct, goes on to make some comments. He says that, if the French Government have made a communication to us in the terms which he has seen in the newspapers, it is very insulting to the British Government, and ought to be protested against. But, as he is wrong in his facts, his inferences fall to the ground with them. The remaining question for the Government to consider amounts to little more than this: how we can best use our influence to maintain the neutrality of Switzerland, and whether there be any terms which Switzerland is likely to accept that can now be proposed. But if there be no such terms—if France offers nothing further than she will undertake the same engagements towards Switzerland and towards Europe which were undertaken by Sardinia, her Majesty's Government can only say—and they will say so in the strongest and most formal manner—that they do not think the engagements of the ninety-second article of the Treaty of Vienna and the second article of the Treaty of Turin can in that way be reconciled. [Hear, hear.]

FRANCE.

It is stated that a Circular Note, demanding the recognition of the cession of Savoy and Nice to France, was transmitted on the 21st ultimo, from Paris to the French Ambassadors at the various European Courts, for communication to the Governments to which they are respectfully accredited. In this note, M. THOUVENEL reviews the circumstances of the case, and expresses his confidence in the recognition of the act which has been accomplished in conformity with the principles of public rights and international law—and because France is ready to renew the assurance that she intends to assume the obligation resulting from the final act of Vienna, referring to the neutralized districts of Faucigny and Chablais. M. THOUVENEL, in conclusion, distinctly hints that France will not consent to any lessening of Savoyard territory in favor of Switzerland, although she accepts the European Conference on the question.

A grand Agricultural exhibition was progressing in Paris, and a rumor was current that the Emperor would make a pacific speech on the occasion of the distribution of the prizes.

The Paris Flour market had slightly declined, notwithstanding the continuance of unfavorable weather. A fall was also reported in several of the Provincial markets. The anxiety in regard to the crops in some parts of France was such that the Bishop of Rennes had ordered the prayers of the Church in his diocese for fair weather.

The *Opinions Nationale* and the *Courrier de Paris* had received warnings (the second in each case,) for publishing a speech of VICTOR HUGO's.

A pamphlet, with the title *MacMahon, King of Ireland*, had made its appearance in Paris.

The death of Prince JEROME was expected at any moment.

It was said that M. THOUVENEL was about to issue a diplomatic Circular, divulging, to a certain extent, the result of the meeting at Baden.

The Paris Bourse was dull, and Rentes closed on the 22d at 68@65.

SWITZERLAND.

A telegram from Berne says:

"In view of an approaching Conference on the annexation of Savoy, the Federal Council

was in the store shortly before 12 o'clock, and saw two men seated near the stove, John Williams and James Carroll; when he afterwards saw the store, he saw a light through the windows on Seventh-avenue; he took off the shutters, tore open the door; saw the stove was red hot.

George Canney, private watchman, on night of fire was in Thirty-fourth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, ninety feet from the store; he saw a man run out of the gate to the back yard of the premises towards Sixth-avenue; he discovered the fire from two small lights over the door, five minutes after he saw the man running.

Officer Samuel Robinson, of the Twentieth Ward: This witness first knew of the fire by an alarm given by Culbert; saw reflection through the shutters, and gave alarm to tenants; he found a straw tick in the back room on fire; also, fire in store on the south side; there was straw lying on top of casks, and taps were running; there was fire also in a closet behind the bar, where the gas metre was; witness went on the 14th January to Carroll's house in Thirty-seventh-street, and saw four birds in a cage which the prisoner said Sheridan had given him.

Sergeant Van Hagan: Made an examination of the premises; saw fire burning over the casks, behind the bar in the closet, and in the back room; straw was on the floor and behind the casks; there was no communication between the fires, nor between the fires and the stove; had a conversation with Carroll next morning about the canary birds.

The prosecution here rested.

Mrs. Ann Ferguson, Carroll's landlady, was the first witness called for the defence. She testified that Carroll and wife boarded with her; that on the night of Jan. 12, Carroll returned a little after eleven; he had a habit of going out for a walk; that night he was gone a little over an hour; Carroll had had the birds three or four days.

After one or two other witnesses were called corroborating Mrs. Ferguson's testimony, the trial was adjourned to this morning, when the counsel will sum up.

In the case of Alexander Ward, tried for bribery, the jury could not agree, and after being out five hours were discharged.

During the day's session the Grand Jury came in and presented a large number of indictments.

ALLEGED EXTORTION BY POLICE DETECTIVES.

Mr. Charles Spencer asked for a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring before the Court one Hiram McGary, alleged to be wrongfully imprisoned.

McGary's petition alleges that he is in the City Prison under the following circumstances: First—That a temporary commitment was issued by Justice WELSH, charging him with being a fugitive from justice; and Second—That a commitment, dated June 30, was issued by Recorder BARNARD in default of $3,000 bail, charging him with wilful perjury, without giving any of the particulars of the alleged offence. Petitioner says he has never been before a committing Magistrate nor confronted with accusers or witnesses, but that the second indictment was found while he was lying in prison under the first commitment. Petitioner states the following circumstances: That on June 29 he appeared before the Police Commissioners, and before Thos. Acton certified to certain extortions, plunderings, and malpractices of Detectives Keefe, Hogan and Barry; that petitioner has in former years been guilty of crime and punished; that he had married and reformed, lived honest, and gathered means; that the detectives repeatedly pursued him with threats and demand for money; that to preserve his character with those who did not know his former life, and to spare his wife, he yielded and paid, until harassed beyond endurance he told his story to the Police Commissioners, who treated him kindly, and, in order to enable him to testify, Governor Morgan restored him to citizenship. That on the hearing before the Commissioner, the detectives and counsel cross-examined petitioner, and he disclosed the fact that in Ohio, in 1846, he had been convicted of larceny, sentenced to imprisonment, but escaped, and thereafter was duly pardoned, United States Senator Pugh being his counsel. Petitioner avers that after that hearing he was seized by the detectives before he left the Police Head quarters, and committed to the Tombs on the first commitment, as a fugitive from justice, though a communication is at the Police Head-quarters from the Ohio Executive showing he was pardoned. Petitioner asks that writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* may issue, the first to bring up the petitioner, and the second to require Justice Welsh and Recorder Barnard to show why petitioner stands committed.

Justice GOULD issued the writ, returnable on Friday, at 2 o'clock.

Singular Action against an Alderman.

Grogan vs. *Farley*.—This action was brought against Alderman Terence W. Farley, and came in to be tried yesterday in the Marine Court, before Justice MCCARTHY.

The case on the part of the plaintiff set forth that the defendant, a short time after the death of his former wife, was guilty of the seduction of a young woman; and that subsequently, defendant having commenced paying his addresses to another lady, whom he was desirous to marry, made an engagement with the plaintiff to take charge and provide for the first-mentioned female. She had in the meantime become *enceinte* by Farley. Pursuant to the arrangement she was removed from the City by the plaintiff, and was by him provided with the requisite attendance, nursing, &c., during her confinement. The plaintiff now brought this action to recover his expenses and promised compensation from defendant.

On the close of the plaintiff's case a motion was made by defendants counsel, and granted by the Court, to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the contract alleged was contrary to good morals, and even if proved would not be enforced by the Court.

After the case was closed Mr. Farley addressed the Jury, stating that the charge against him was part of a system of blackmailing pursued against him for some months. Immediately previous to the last election he had been threatened with this prosecution if he did not comply with demands made upon him; which he refused to do, however. He would rather spend three times the amount in defending such a claim than submit to it.

The Cheever Church Controversy.

FURTHER RETURN ORDERED.

Henry W. Hartt et al vs. *George W. White et al*.—This was a motion heard before Justice INGRAHAM, of Chambers, for an order compelling the defendants to put in a more specific return to the *mandamus*, or to show cause why the return now made should not be quashed, and a peremptory *mandamus* issue.

The motion was argued on Monday last, and was stated in the TIMES of Tuesday.

Justice INGRAHAM now granted the order asked, with costs to abide the event.

Wm. C. Noyes and Edward Gilford for plaintiffs; B. W. Chester for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BONNEY, J.—*Petition of Jacob Keyser*.—Dismissed.

Helter vs. Clark.—Case settled.

Humphreys vs. Norsworth.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Duncan, &c., vs. Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company*.—Order settled.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Brush vs. Brush*.—Motion denied, costs to abide event.

Matter of Alanson Nash.—Motion granted.

The New-York Ice Company vs. Northwestern Insurance Company.—Motion granted, with conditions to the parties.

Wridley vs. Hastings.—Motion denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 5.

$5,000	U.S.5s '74 coup.	101⅞	275	Panama Railroad	125
1,000	U. S. 5s '65	100¾	50	do	125⅛
3,000	Tenn. 6s '90	89¾	100	do......s60	125
3,000	Va. State 6s	92	50	Ill. Cent. R. Sc.b10	63
1,000	N. C. State 6s	96	450	Gal. & Chic. R	63¼
5,000	Mo. State 6s	81	100	do......s30	63
1,000	Cal. State 7s	99	100	do......b60	63⅛
1,000	E. R. 2d M.B. ex.	97	100	do......b60	63⅝
23,000	E. R. 4th M. Bs.	70	100	do......s60	63¼
3,000	Hud.R.R. 4th M.	107	50	do	63⅜
1,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	91¼	250	do	63⅛
1,500	do	91⅜	50	do......b60	64
500	D.L.&W.R.1stM.	100	100	do......b10	63¾
2,000	Gal.&Chi. 1st M.	98	150	Clev. & Tol. R	31
1,000	Harlem R.1st M.	99½	115	Chic. & R. Isl. R	70½
10	Hanover Bank	98	100	do	70¾
10	Marine Bank	85	50	do......b10	71
10	Ocean Bank	99	100	do	71
150	Cumberland Pref.	12¾	100	do......s45	70¾
162	N.Y. Central R	82	300	do	70⅞
10	do	81⅞	300	do......b15	71
100	do	82	100	do......s60	70¾
250	Mich. Cen. R...b30	48⅛	100	do......b20	71
100	do	48⅛	100	C. B. & Q. R...b60	75¾
50	Mich So. & N. I. R.	13⅞	150	do	75¾
100	M. S.& N.I.G.S.b60	30¾	50	do......b60	76
50	do......b30	30⅝	100	do	76
50	do......b60	30⅝	100	do......s10	76
30	do	30⅛	50	do......b60	76¼
34	Del., L. & W. Rd	98			

SECOND BOARD.

10,000	Virg'a State 6's	92	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63⅛
2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	89⅝	100	Clev. & Tol. R	31
11,000	do	89¾	100	do......b10	31⅛
15,000	E. R. 4th M. B	70	50	Gal. & Chicago R	63¾
1,000	M. So. 2d M. B.	54½	100	do	63⅞
50	Pacific M. St. Co	89¾	50	do......b10	64
8	do	90	200	do	64
160	N. Y. Cen R....b60	82¼	200	do......b60	64¼
50	Erie Railroad	19	100	Chic. & R'k Is. R	71
25	Mich. Cen. R	48¼	50	do......b10	71
50	do	48⅛	100	do......b60	71¼
50	M.S. & N.I. G. S. 2d	30¾	200	C., Bur'n & Q. R	76
50	do......b60	30¾	100	do......s60	76
200	do......b3	30¾	100	do......s60	75¾
200	Ill. C. R. Scrip.s30	63			

New-York Mining Board—JULY 6.

	Offered.	Asked.		Offered.	Asked.
Copper F's M.Co.	—	—	Pontiac	4	4⅛
Central	25⅛	26⅛	Quincy	34	35⅛
Franklin	—	—	Rockland	24⅛	25⅛
Hancock	7	7¼	Superior	3¾	4⅛
Isle Royale	14¾	15⅛	Hamilton	—	—
Mesnard	5	6	Columbian	3	4
Minnesota	84¼	—	Phenix	—	—
National	38	39	Gardiner Hill	6¾	7¼
North Cliff	4	4½	Guilford	3⅛	3⅛
Pewabic	51	52¼	North State	2⅛	2¾
Pittsburgh	—	64	Silver Hill	1⅝	1⅞

No sales to-day.

THURSDAY, July 5—P. M.

The steamer *Persia*, from Liverpool and Queenstown—June 24, latest date—arrived at this port last night,—the advices being two business days later than by the previous arrival. The weather in England continued wet and unfavorable for the harvest, but not quite so bad as the week or two previous. The prices of Grain and Flour were held firm in most of the markets. The change in the season had been sufficient to encourage the hope that the result of the harvest may not prove as disastrous as it threatened at one time to be. The Cotton trade was fairly active at Manchester, and a large demand was shown for the raw material at Liverpool, but holders continued to press their stores, and of this buyers had taken advantage to the extent of ⅛d. ℔ pound on the sales of the week. The London Money market is reported, both through the papers and by private letters as temporarily active at the Bank rate of 4 ℔ cent., with transactions outside as high as 4½ ℔ cent. The ability of the Bank to accommodate its dealers, however, was on the increase, as the stock of Bullion is reported £303,000 higher than the week previous. The reserve of Notes unemployed now stands £9,324,000. Messrs. BARING quote Money in fair demand at 4 ℔ cent. This eminent house is about to bring forward a Russian State loan of eight millions sterling, to bear 4½ ℔ cent.; after several repeated failures to place any considerable part of this loan on the London market since the Crimean war. In American Stocks, a further improvement of 1 ℔ cent. is quoted in Illinois Central, with a good demand also for the 7 ℔ cent. Construction Bonds of the Company at 82½ ℔ cent. The quotation for Erie is a little lower, but Mr. SATTERTHWAITE writes that the shares continue to be taken freely, while the first and third mortgages are not quite so firm. He adds that the Bonds of the New-York Central and Michigan Central have become scarce, and buyers find difficulty in filling their orders. A Buenos Ayres railway scheme of £150,000 capital, which was introduced some months ago on the London Exchange, under some Anglo-American parties, has been stricken from the Stock list for alleged irregularities in launching the scheme. The London *Times* thus refers this decision:

The announcement, yesterday, of the decision of the Stock Exchange Committee has caused great interest to be felt with regard to the particulars of the Buenos Ayres and San Fernando Railroad. The prospectus was issued on the 23d of February last, and stated the capital at £150,000 in £10 shares, on which a deposit of £2 10s. per share was required. The length of the line is to be fifteen miles, from Buenos Ayres to San Fernando, and the published names of the directors are Gen. R. B. Campbell, United States Consul in London, where he is much esteemed; Mr. Thomas Gold, of Liverpool; Mr. R. D. Heatley, of Great Winchester-street; Mr. Edward A. Hopkins, of Buenos Ayres, (a citizen of the United States); Mr. C. S. Jackson, of Cannon-street; Mr. Harvey Lewis, Director of the National Bank; Mr. L. S. Magnus, of Adelaide-place, and Mr. W. K. Maughan, of Chatham-place. Mr. JOSEPH RODNEY CROSKEY, of London, a citizen of the United States, and formerly American Consul at Southampton, was the concessionaire. According to the letter of Messrs. ASHURST, published yesterday, these Directors desire it to be understood that the Stock Exchange investigation resolves itself into a question of character. On that point nothing further is likely to transpire, as the Stock Exchange Committee do not usually publish the nature of their inquiries. As Mr. ASHURST adds, however, that legal proceedings have been commenced by some parties against the Directors, opportunities may be expected for a full development of the case, since it is to be assumed that Directors, officers, and all concerned will be eager to step into the witness-box, and thus seize the best facility that could possibly be offered to them of removing any adverse impressions that may have been created concerning their proceedings.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 20th of June gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£8,688,191	Increase	£258,965
Other deposits	12,115,000	Increase	296,115
Rest	3,240,081	Increase	6,562
Governm't securities	9,764,106	Increase	Unch'g'd
Other securities	19,325,818	Increase	494,045
Notes unemployed	8,924,060	Increase	381,585

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,826,925, being a decrease of $140,510, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £16,498,501, showing an increase of £303,932, when compared with the preceding return. The London *Times*, of June 22, quotes American Securities thus:

Maryland 5 ℔ cent., redeemable	95	to	97	
U. S. 5 ℔ cent., redeemable 1874	92	to	93	x. c.
Virginia State, 5 ℔ cent	81	to	84	
Do., 6 ℔ cent	81	to	83	x. c.
Illinois Cen. 6s, redeemable '75	77	to	79	
Do., 7s, redeemable '75	82	to	83	
Do., Freeland, redeemable '70	91	to	93	
Do., $100 shares, $75 paid	41	to	39	dis.
Do., $100 shares, all paid	58	to	60	x.in.
Michigan Central 8 ℔ cent. con. '60	88	to	92	
Do., convt., '69, 8 ℔ cent	86	to	88	
Do., Sinking Fund, 8 ℔ cent. 1 m. '82	87	to	89	
Do., $100 shares	46	to	50	
Michigan S. & N. Ia., 7 ℔ cent. (Sinking Fund) 1885	63	to	65	
Do., $100 shares	9	to	13	
N. Y. Central, 6 ℔ cent. (Sinking Fund) 1883	84	to	86	
Do., 7s, '64	92	to	94	
Do., 7 ℔ cent. (Sinking Fund) '76	95	to	96	
Do., $100 shares	73	to	75	
N. Y. & Erie 1st mort., 7 ℔ cent., '67	89	to	91	
Do., 2d mort., 1859	84	to	86	x. c.
Do., 3d mort., '83, assented	76	to	78	
Do., Bds., '62, '71, '75, assented	44	to	48	
Do., shares, assented	17½	to	18½	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st mortgage. con., 6 ℔ cent	89	to	91	x. c.
Do., 2d mortgage, 6 ℔ cent. sterling	91	to	93	
Do., $50 shares	36	to	38	
Phila. & Reading bds., 6 ℔ cent.'60	78	to	80	
Do., 6 ℔ cent., 1870	70	to	75	
Do., $50 shares	18	to	22	

At the Stock Exchange this forenoon, the attendance, after yesterday's holiday, was not very full; but while the orders appeared to be limited, the market opened at steady prices, and soon after acquired much firmness as the call of the list progressed. And this remark applies to all departments of the dealings. The State Stocks were firm, ex-dividend, at 92 for Virginias, 89¾ for Tennessees, and 96 for North Carolinas, and a slight recovery in Missouris; sales at 81, ex-coupon. The Federal Fives also firm, and in demand. Private letters by the *Persia* quote 93 sterling money ex-coupon in London for the 1874s; sales here at 101⅞ ex-coupon. We understand that $150,000 have been taken by private purchase for London, on terms not made public. There is a good demand for the fives of 1865, at 100¾, ex-coupon. The Railway mortgages firmer for nearly all the Erie issues; the seconds, 97; fourths, 70. Illinois Central Construction Bonds are 91¼@91⅜. The Michigan Central issues are held with much firmness, and no transactions at the early Board.

When the Railroad share list was reached, 82 ℔ cent. was paid for New-York Central, and 82⅛ ℔ cent. soon after the adjournment. Erie was held for 19 ℔ cent. without sales; Panama improved to 125@125⅛, Michigan Guaranteed to 30½@30⅝, Rock Island to 71, Illinois Central 63, Toledo to 31, Burlington to 76, and Galena and Chicago in quick demand, selling up to 63⅞ cash, and 64, buyer 60 days. The last week in June shows a further falling off in the traffic of this line of $2,700, making a decrease of over twenty thousand dollars for the month. The same week gives the Rock Island an increase of $9,500. Michigan Central shares sold at 48⅛, which is an improvement of ⅛ ℔ cent., making the rise on the whole Western list quite general. And the market was still stronger on the Street after the morning Board adjourned.

The business was light at the Second Board, but the market continued to bear a firm aspect. Three days later news from abroad was announced about the close, but it had no effect upon prices. Some large parcels of Virginia and Tennessee Sixes and Erie four-mortgage were placed at the morning rates. Galena advanced ⅛, Guaranteed ½ and Rock Island ⅛. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy maintained the morning's advance. Michigan Central and Cleveland and Toledo were without change. New-York Central brought 82¼, buyer sixty, against 82 regular at the First Board. The market closed quite steady at the annexed quotations:

Tennessee 6s	89 @ 89⅛		Michigan Cen.	48⅜ @ 48⅛	
Virginia 6s	91¾ @ 92		Michigan So.	13 @ 14	
Missouri 6s	81 @ 81¼		Michigan Guar.	30⅛ @ 30¾	
Canton Co	19 @ 20¼		Panama	125⅛ @ 125¾	
Cumberland Cl.	12¾ @ 13		Illinois Central	63 @ 63⅛	
Pacific Mail	89⅛ @ 90		Gal. & Chicago	63¾ @ 63⅞	
N.Y. Central R.	82 @ 82⅛		Clev. & Toledo	30 @ 31⅛	
Erie	18⅞ @ 19		Chic. & Rk. Is.	70¾ @ 70⅞	
Hudson River	48 @ 48¾		Chic., B. & Quin	75¾ @ 76	
Harlem	12 @ 12¼		Ill. Central 7s	91¼ @ 91½	
Harlem Pref'd.	37½ @ 38⅛		Mil. & Miss	— @ —	
Reading	40⅜ @ 40⅝				

The Superintendent of the Banking Department has named the 30th of June as the day of making up the quarterly bank statement.

The transactions at the office of the Assistant Treasurer to-day were:

Received from all sources	$176,795 09
Payments on all accounts	497,372 90
Balance in all funds	5,237,193 41

The demand and supply of Money are much the same to-day as at the close of business before the holiday. The market has relapsed into comparative quiet, but without receding at Bank from the advance of last week in rates. Most of the large concerns quote full 6 ℔ cent. on temporary loan, and on the very best 30@60 days acceptances, and 7 ℔ cent. as the general rule of discounts to regular dealers. Outside of Bank, the range on temporary loan is from 5 to 6 ℔ cent., with a free supply at the outside rate, and 5½ to 6½ for prime discounts. The advance on the latter made at Bank has brought forward some new buyers of paper in the open market, and strictly choice lists are in good request within our revised quotations.

For Saturday's mail, nothing of moment is yet done in Exchange. The rates are the same as per the last mail. No positive engagements have yet been made for either of the steamers sailing on that day. London is 109⅝@109⅞; Paris, f5.14⅜@f5.13¾.

The earnings of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad for the third week in June, were:

Passengers	$7,322 24
Freight	8,918 22
Total	$16,240 46

The receipts of the Galena and Chicago Railroad for June, were:

1859	$110,650
1860	89,309
Decrease	$21,350

Commercial Intelligence by the Persia.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The demand for money was active and no transactions were reported below 4 per cent. The supply was scanty. The English funds were dull, but on 22d there was a tendency towards improvement, which was checked by the pressure for money. Consols closed at 93⅛@¼ for account ex-dividend. The weekly Bank statement shows an increase in bullion of £303,932.

It was authoritatively announced that the new Russian loan would be introduced in a few days by MESSRS. BARING BROTHERS. It was expected to amount to £8,000,000 sterling, in a 4½ per cent. stock.

The Stock Exchange Committee had resolved to expunge from the official list of securities, the shares of the Buenos Ayres and San Fernando Railway, owing to irregularities in the issuing of shares, &c. The concern was introduced into the London Market under American auspices.

BARING BROTHERS & Co., quote bar silver at 5s. 1⅝d. Dollars, 5s. 7⅛d. Eagles, 76s. 2⅛d.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 23, 1860.

COTTON.—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "The pressure to realize has continued unabated during the week, although the extent of demand has shown more confidence on the part of buyers than has lately been experienced, more especially, however, from the export buyers. Prices of American have made further progress downward, and a general decline of ⅛d. ℔ ℔. has been submitted to, with occasional irregular sales at even a greater reduction." The quotations for fair qualities are not altered from last week. The sales of the week foot up 62,200 bales, including 2,000 on speculation, and 17,000 for export. The business, to-day, was about 10,000 bales—3,000 on speculation and for export at unchanged prices. The following are the authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	7⅝d.	Middling Orleans	6⅛d.
Fair Mobile	7⅛d.	Middling Mobile	5⅞d.
Fair Uplands	7d.	Middling Uplands	5⅞d.

The stock is estimated at 1,307,835 bales,—including 1,114,188 American.

At Manchester there has been a fair business doing, particularly in yarns, and the general tone of the market is rather better. A little irregularity still prevailed, owing to the position of producers with their present contracts.

BREADSTUFFS.—The weather continued showery and unfavorable for the crops, but on the whole it had been rather better. Flour inactive and nominally unchanged. Quotations range from 27s. 6d.@30s. 6d. Wheat very dull at Tuesday's decline of 1d.@2d. ℔ cental. Sales quite unimportant. Red Western 10s. 10d.@11s.; White 11s. 6d.@12s. 10d. Indian Corn easier and scarcely inquired for; Mixed 32s.; Yellow 32s.@32s. 9d.; White 34s.@35s. 6d. ℔ quarter.

PROVISIONS.—Beef arrives freely and is pressed for sale, particularly the lower qualities. Pork quiet but steady. Bacon firmly held for full rates. Lard is in more demand at fully previous rates. Sales 350 tons at 57s.@60s., the latter for choice qualities. Tallow 6d. dearer for foreign. Butchers' Association 53s.@53s. 6d.

PRODUCE.—Ashes quiet, at 28s. 6d. @29s. 3d., for Pots, and 30s. 6d@31s. for Pearls. Sugars quiet but firm. Coffee in limited demand. Rice quieter; sales of Carolina at 23s.@25s. Fish Oils dull—nothing worth reporting; Sperm sells at £94. Linseed Oil quiet, and prices barely supported. Resin steady, at 4s. 5d.@4s. 6d., for common. Spirits of Turpentine declined to 33s. 6d.@33s., closing at the latter figure. Tea very inactive, and rather easier. Quercitron Bark dull; small sales of Baltimore at 7s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING & BROS. report WHEAT dull, and prices barely supported. Foreign quiet and unchanged; white American 56s.@60s., red 54s.@58s. FLOUR 30s.@32s. IRON dull, at £5 7s. 6d.@£5 10s, for bars and rails; Scotch Pig 53s. SUGARS active; 6d. dearer. TEA very quiet; Congou 1s. 5d.@1s. 5½d. RICE inactive. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE held at 35s. COFFEE firm at full prices. TALLOW 52s. 6d.@52s. 9d., on the spot. LINSEED CAKES, steady demand; New-York bbls., £10 15s., Boston bags, £9 5s. LINSEED OIL 28s. 6d., on the spot. FISH OILS quiet.

Havre circular not received.

LATEST MARKETS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Afternoon.

COTTON unchanged; sales to-day 10,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. CORN declining for floating cargoes. PROVISIONS steady.

LONDON, Saturday Afternoon.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day in consequence of the great Volunteer Review.

Commercial Intelligence by the Parana.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, June 25—Evening.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 8,000 bales, of which 1,600 were taken by speculators and exporters. The market closed dull and irregular, but nominally unchanged.

STATE OF TRADE.

There has been no market at Manchester since the sailing of the *Persia*.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is very dull, but rules steady.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The weather has been unsettled, and rather unfavorable for the crops. The market is quiet.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES are dull at 29s. 6d. for Pots, Pearls not quoted. SUGAR dull. COFFEE dull. RICE steady. ROSIN steady at 4s. 5d.@4s. 6d. for common. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT is slightly lower for English, but firm for foreign descriptions. SUGAR buoyant. COFFEE firm. TEA firm. RICE firm. TALLOW 52s. 9d. LINSEED OIL 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

CONSOLS closed to-day (25th) at 93¾ for account, ex divident.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 5, 1860—6 P.M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 36 bbls. Ashes, 9,356 bbls. Flour, 92,768 bushels Wheat, 12,175 bush. Corn, 411 pkgs. Provisions, and 150 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 100 bbls., in lots, at $5 for Pots, and $5 62½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales were reported of 300 bags of Rio, at 13½c.@14½c.; 200 bags Maracaibo, at 13½c.@13¾c., and 700 bags St. Domingo, mainly at 12¾c.@12⅞c., ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in very limited demand, at unchanged prices. Only 700 bales were reported sold, including Middling Upland, at 10½c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ℔ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in slack request to-day, and prices, especially of Western brands, have favored buyers, decidedly. The inquiry from shippers has been restricted. Sales have been reported of only 12,250 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 20@$5 30; extra State at $5 40 @$5 60, mainly at $5 45@$5 50—one lot of 3,000 bbls. headlined and delivered, having been purchased for export, at $5 50; superfine Western, at $5 20@$5 30; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 35@$6 10; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 40@$6 25; very inferior extra Ohio, at $5 60@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 85 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20	@	$5 30
Extra State	5 40	@	5 60
Superfine Western	5 20	@	5 30
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 35	@	6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 40	@	6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 60	@	5 70
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 70	@	5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 90	@	7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 60	@	5 70
Extra Genesee	5 85	@	7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 85	@	7 50

Southern Flour has been in very moderate request, at old rates. Sales have been made of 1,350 bbls., in lots, at $5 65@$6 05 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 10@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is in limited demand, including superfine at $5 15@$5 25, and inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 35@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; 475 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour continues inactive at $3 45@$4 15 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet at $3 40@$3 45 for Jersey, and $3 40@$3 50 for Western; $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is heavy, and the tendency of prices is generally towards a lower range. The demand is rather tame. We have heard of sales of 38,000 bushels, including poor White Canada at $1 38; White Western, (a small lot,) at $1 50; choice Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 43; amber Iowa Spring, part at $1 35; Milwaukee Club, at $1 30@$1 31; Chicago Spring, at $1 27; and Canada Club on terms not ascertained, ℔ bushel. Corn is less plenty, and is advancing. The inquiry is moderate. The reported sales include 22,000 bushels, at 64c. for sound mixed Western; 65c.@67c. for yellow Western, and 68c. for round Yellow, ℔ bushel. Other descriptions are scarce, inactive and nominal. Rye is in light supply, and is quiet, at 81c.@83c. ℔ bushel. Oats continue in moderate demand, including poor to prime Canada, at 37c.@40c.; Western, 37c.@40c.; State, 40c.@41c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 35c.@38c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 750 bales North River, at 80c.@90c. ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Sales, 30 bales last year's crop at 7c.@12c. ℔ ℔.

LUMBER—A very fair inquiry prevails for desirable lots, which are quite firm. Large arrivals have been reported at Albany, which, according to the *Evening Journal*, "have filled up the stock and assortment in market to such an extent as to be uncomfortable in some of the yards. The sales during the last week have been light, though shipments of previous sales were moderately heavy. There are more vessels in port, and there is now no difficulty experienced in obtaining transportation to any place. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to July 1, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles. M.	Timber. C. ft.	Staves. lbs.
1856	55,509,042	12,899	390	6,610,262
1857	60,244,402	24,302	5,700	26,446,829
1858	97,392,935	11,180	44,145	41,018,400
1859	87,011,100	23,312	36,357	51,483,400
1860	101,269,600	16,163	23,500	28,126,747

METALS—Have been quiet, to-day, at unchanged prices.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive, to day, at former rates.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is in less demand, including common at $1 55 ℔ 310 ℔s. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been in request, at from 40c.@43c. for poor to choice, chiefly at 41c.@42c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—All descriptions are in slack request, to-day, yet quotations are essentially unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, and sales have been reported of 1,100 bbls., in lots, including New Mess at $18 87½@$19; New Prime at $13 81@$13 87; Old Mess at $18; and Old Prime at $12 50 ℔ bbl. Cuts Meats are in request and are firm. Lard continues unaltered, 350 tcs. and bbls. having found buyers at 12⅛c.@12¾c. ℔ ℔. Beef rules quiet, yet steady; sales, 185 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 75@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess $14@$18 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter is inquired for at 10c.@19c. for new State, and 9c.@15c. for Ohio, ℔ ℔. Cheese continues in demand at 7c.@11c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales to-day 85 tcs., in lots, at $4 37½@$4 75 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Have been quiet, sales having been made of only 534 hhds., including Cuba at 6⅛c.@7⅝c., and Porto Rico at 7⅛c.@7⅝c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—About 450 bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 21⅛c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 2,500 bbls. Flour at 2s.; 30,000 bushels Wheat in bulk, at 8⅛d.@8⅜d., closing at 8⅜d.; 100 hhds. Tallow, at 22s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 200 packages Butter, and 1,000 boxes Cheese, at 50s. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s.; 500 bbls. Resin, at 2s. 6d.; and 30 tons Oil on private terms. For Glasgow, 30,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, on private terms.

Horse Market.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 4.

There remained unsold at Twenty-fourth-street stables 714 head. Sales for coach teams have been limited, ranging from $600 to $750 ℔ pair. Good single horses for road sold at $250 to $300. Saddle-horses in good demand; yet, for the season, but few fine ones on hand—held at $250 to $400. Very little inquiry for heavy work horses; few sales at $160 to $200 each, or $300 ℔ pair. Omnibus and railroad horses sold well at last week's prices—$125, average. About 50 head sold for shipping at $100@$110 each.

Sales for the week amount to 262 head, of which were sold at

Chamberlin's	43	J. Carpenter	16
Post & Nichols	40	Straus & Dalman	12
Whitson & Oakley	38	Dudley	13

The arrivals have been less than any week this season. The number remaining unsold, 549 head—being 160 head less than at the close of last week.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY FREEMAN, of Boston; when last heard from, about three months since, he was at Selma, Alabama. He has been a traveling patent agent. Any person who may know of his whereabouts will confer a favor by writing to the Editor of the *Times*.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

No. CLXXXVIII.—FOR JULY, 1860.

CONTENTS.

Article.
I.—New edition of the Septuagint.
II.—Landscape Gardening.
III.—Hawks' History of North Carolina.
IV.—James Gates Percival.
V.—Slavery in Rome.
VI.—Jefferson's Private Character.
VII.—Margaret Fuller Ossoli.
VIII.—Strauss and the Mythic Theory.
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AMERICAN MEDICAL TIMES.

SATURDAY, July 7. Contributors, Drs. Van Buren. Watson, Squibb, J. R. Wood. Hospital Reports, Editorials, Proceedings American Medical Association, &c., &c. Terms, $3 50 per annum to City and $3 to country subscribers. Single copies 10 cents.

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BROOKLYN SKIRT COMPANY.—HAVING recently procured a license from the pantentees for the manufacture of Woven Skirts, we are now prepared to receive propositions from wholesale dealers on more favorable terms than any other establishment. Musical Hall, Nos. 172 and 174 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
W. C. VOSBURGH, Agent.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A regular meeting will be held at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts., on THIS (Friday) EVENING, July 6, at 8 o'clock, on business of importance. Let every officer and private attend this meeting. By order. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

FREE ACADEMY.—THE "GRADUATES REUNION" of the Phrenocosmian Society will take place at the Free Academy THIS (Friday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. Members of the graduating class will take part in the exercises. Old members and the public generally are invited.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CHECK DATED ALBANY, JULY 2, 1860, for $1 000, drawn by JOHN F. RATHBONE in favor of W. W. HAGUE, and by him indorsed. All persons are cautioned against negotiating said check, payment having been stopped. J. F. CUNNINGHAM, No. 445 1st-av., New-York.

$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE recovery of a retriever DOG, lost from steamship *Marion*. He has one of Adams' Express Co.'s parchment tags attached to his collar.
ADAMS' EXPRESS, New-York.

CLOTHING.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.—THE HIGHEST price paid for cast-off clothing. Any person having clothing to sell, will call on JAMES ST. JOHNSON, Princeton, N. J., opposite the Bank; or address a note, which will be attended to.

LECTURES.

HORACE GREELEY WILL LECTURE before the Hermean Society, at Room No. 5 Clinton Hall, THIS EVENING. Subject—*America, from the Alleghanies to the Pacific.* Admission 25 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
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These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable girl, as cook in a private family; is an excellent cook, and a first rate washer and ironer, and an excellent baker; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 254 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A Protestant woman, as a first-class cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; she is an excellent baker; can also bone fowls. Apply at No. 344 6th-av., near 21st-st. Good reference.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as thorough good cook; perfectly understands her business; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Apply at No. 710 Broadway.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-RATE COOK, WITH GOOD City reference, wants a situation in a private family; also, a good laundress, who would be willing to do chamberwork. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 163 Prince-st., corner of Thompson, Room No. 6.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, a situation as first-rate cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; no objections to a private boarding-house, or the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, to-day and Saturday, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th st., up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable middle-aged Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, or would do housework in a small family; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has no friends in this country; wishes a steady home. Call at No. 115 Mott-st., near Hester-st., Room No. 9, third floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT and well disposed young woman, a situation, in City or country, as cook, baker, washer and ironer, or laundress; she will be found a thorough and reliable servant; able and willing to work; has the best of references. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman wishes a situation; understands all kinds of meats, soups, gravies, fish, &c.; will also assist in the washing and ironing; has no visitors. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a Scotch Protestant woman, in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a perfect cook and a thoroughly good laundress. Can be well recommended. Apply at No. 405 Broome-st.

AS COOK—HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, situations for herself and niece, in one family, or separate—one as cook; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress and parlormaid; can take charge of the silver and dining-room. Wages $8 and $6. Call at, or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A neat, respectable and competent young woman, with a reference of two years from her last place, desires a situation in the above capacity; is a good bread baker; willing and obliging; could go as chambermaid and fine washer. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room. No objection to the country.

AS GOVERNESS AND COMPANION.—Wanted, by an American young lady, a situation as governess and companion, to travel or remain in town. References given, and asked. Address M. J. H., care of Dr. R., No. 12 Clinton-place, New-York.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable young girl, to do the housework of a small private family; is a good washer and ironer. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 466 2d-av., between 29th and 30th st. Inquire in the store.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY AN AGED Scotchwoman, a situation to do general housework for two in a family; wants a good steady home; can do good plain sewing; best of references. Can be seen for two or three days at No. 368 8th-av., near 29th-st., top floor, back room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A GERMAN GIRL, WITH excellent reference, wishes a situation as general houseworker; is a good cook, a good baker, and good washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 434 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamber work and take care of children. Apply at No. 89 East 32d-st., up-stairs, front room.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A VERY RESPECTable German young lady, with the best of City reference, wants a situation as lady's maid, housekeeper or any other respectable situation, either in the City or country. Apply at No. 51 East 12th-st., one door east of Broadway.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT, TRUSTworthy young woman wishes a situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; would assist in chamberwork; has 4 years' City reference from her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for 2 days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A LADY is desirous of getting a situation for a good girl, either as child's nurse, or as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family. Her present employer will be at the Bond-st. House until the 5th inst., where the girl can be seen. No objections to going to the country.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS WISHES a situation; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; also, can operate on a sewing machine; no objection to do chamberwork and assist in taking care of children; best of City reference. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a German girl as seamstress in an American family. Apply at No. 146 Essex-st., third floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS &c.—WANTED, BY A highly respectable young woman as situation as seamstress and dressmaker; understands cutting and fitting; has no objection to go to the country; good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 366 East Eighth-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—An American young woman is desirous of obtaining a situation in some good family to do sewing and light chamberwork, or to superintend household affairs in general; is a good housekeeper; can give satisfactory references. Can be seen at No. 14 Abingdon-place, corner of Troy and Hudson sts., until engaged.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman as wet nurse, who has lost her baby two weeks. Call at No. 206 West 16th-st., near 7th av.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS ARE WANTED BY nine nice, intelligent young ladies, in stores and shops. Also, for 16 smart, respectable girls, as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, and general workers. They have good references. Apply at the "Office of Industry," No. 404 Canal-st. Employers' entrance and reception-room No. 12 Laight-st.

SERVANTS.—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE German, French, and others, with good references, for City or country, may be obtained at the Employment Society's Office, No. 51 12th-st., one door east of Broadway, formerly Bible House. German and French languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant man, of decent appearance; he has served in the old country, and over five years in the same family here; understands the care of horses and coaches, and is a steady, safe driver; understands vegetable gardening, milking, furnace, and is willing to give his time to the use of his employer. The advertiser is obliging in every way; knows the City. Has the best of City reference. Address W. J., Coachman, No. 289 West 40th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a steady, temperate, single man, without any incumbrance whatever; perfectly understands his business; is an excellent groom and a most careful and experienced driver, and can be recommended as such by his late employers for the last 12 years in the City; has no objection to City or country. Apply or address COACHMAN, No. 9 Thompson-st.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN, LATELY arrived from the old country, wishes a situation as coachman or to take care of horses; understands grooming in all its branches, or can wait on a table; thoroughly understands his business. Inquire at 89 Cherry-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a young man, who understands the care and treatment of horses; also, carriages and harness, and is a good driver; first-class City references; no objection to the country, or would go traveling. Can be seen for two days. Address P. L., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man on a farm; understands farming pretty well; had three years experience; understands the care of horses and cattle in general; is sober and willing to assist at anything where labor is required. Address E. B., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER—COOK.—A SITUATION WANTed by a Protestant German man and his wife in the above capacities; he is a first-rate farmer and plain gardener, also a good hand with carpenter's tools; she is a first-rate cook and baker—excellent washer and ironer; both are willing to make themselves generally useful, and take modest salary. Call for PETER, at No. 378 6th-av.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS gardener, by a sober, industrious, single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and cow if required, and can keep a gentleman's place in good order; has had many years' experience, both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 218 *Times* office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man, (German,) without children; understands the care of a green-house, plants and all kinds of vegetables; knows his business in all its branches and varieties; also understands the care of horses and carriages; is willing to make himself generally useful; can come well recommended; the wife to do general housework, if required. Address for three days T. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a middle-aged German, a single man; has had many years' experience in this country, and thoroughly understands his business; can give most satisfactory references. Address H. R., at SMITH'S seed store, No. 71 Liberty-st., N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener; has a general knowledge of his business; can be well recommended. Address R. S., care of Mr. Paine, florist, corner of Lafayette and Classon avs., Brooklyn.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation by a single man as gardener and coachman; thoroughly understands the care of greenhouse plants and all kinds of vegetables; also, the care of horses, carriages and harness, and is a good, careful driver, and can be well recommended from his last employer. Can be seen for three days at No. 196 7th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. A. KELLY.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—Wanted, a situation, by a man thoroughly understanding the care of horses, carriages and harness, and is a good, careful driver; would take charge of a gentleman's place in the country; can be well recommended from his last employer and other gentlemen in this City. Address M. D., Box No. 116 *Times* Office, for 3 days. Married man.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS PORTER.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN wishes a situation as porter in a banking-house or insurance house; good reference will be given and deposit made. Can be seen from 7 till 4 o'clock, at No. 106 West 17th-st., until Thursday noon.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young man as waiter; he has the best of City reference for the last 3 years; he is sober, honest, and worthy of entire confidence; he leaves now on account of his employer not wanting him in the Summer months. Address R. J., Union-square Post-office, or No. 36 East 16th-st.

AS WAITER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO procure a situation for his private waiter, an intelligent (Protestant) man, honest, and very trustworthy, and an excellent house servant and waiter; in addition, makes ice cream and other fancy ices in a superior manner. Address, left at the French confectionary and bakery, corner 6th-av. and 18th st., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchman of steady habits, a situation as waiter in a respectable family; the advertiser understands his business perfectly, and can come well recommended. Address WAITERMAN, care of Mme. A. Aviset, No. 590 Broadway, Metropolitan building, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS waiter by a young man, in a private family or genteel private boarding-house; no objection to the country, has the best City reference. Address T. S. M. No. 811 Broadway, or Box 200 *Times* office, will meet prompt attention.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable man as waiter, in a private family; no objection to go to the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Address JOHN HAMILTON, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by an Englishman, has the best of City reference. Address, for two days, No. 921 Broadway.

AS WAITER AND DRIVER—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, a situation by a man and wife; the man as waiter and is a good driver, if required; the woman as seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothing and all kinds of family sewing; both having the best of City reference. A note addressed to L. M., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, will be attended to on Monday.

A YOUNG MAN WITH A GOOD EDUCAtion, who has already served upwards of a year in a lawyer's office, desires to obtain a situation in an office where he can study law. Only a moderate salary required. First-class reference as to character and capability given. Address LEX, Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BILL MAKER.—WANTED, A BILL MAKER, quick and correct in figures, good penman; one that is willing to make himself generally useful in office. Call at No. 8 South-st., corner Moore, (International Board Grain Measurers,) between the hours of 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.

A BOY.—WANTED IN A WHOLESALE HARDware store, a boy, about 16 years of age, who writes a good hand and resides with his parents. Salary $50 per annum. Address O. B. J., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

A BOY WANTED.—AN OFFICE BOY, A good writer, whose parents reside in the City preferred. Address WORK, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

A BUYER AND SALESMAN.—WANTED, A buyer and salesman fully competent to undertake the hosiery business. A liberal salary will be paid to the right person. Address TRACY, IRWIN & CO., Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A COOK, WASHER and ironer. None need apply unless they thoroughly understand the business, and can come well recommended. To such a one good wages will be given. Apply at No. 135 Lafayette-av., corner Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

AS DRY GOODS CLERK.—A. T. STEWART & CO. want a person to take charge of their wholesale cloak and mantilla department. A liberal salary will be paid to a man of taste and capacity.

A GIRL.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO THE GENeral housework of a very small private family; must have City reference. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; one willing to go to the country for the Summer and with good City references, may apply at No. 39 Irving-place, from 10 to 12.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, A WET NURSE, for a child 4 weeks old; applicant must be young and perfectly well and strong, and able to give good references. Apply at No. 42 East 31st-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning.

APPRENTICE WANTED.—A BOY ABOUT 16 years of age, to learn the watch-case making business; one of good mechanical genius, and can furnish undoubted testimonials for honesty and good conduct, may apply to SAMUEL S. BOWMAN & CO., No. 17 John-st., in the rear.

BOYS.—WANTED, AT THE TIP-TOP SKIRT FACtory, No. 146 Chambers-st., 6 boys who are acquainted with putting on slides with a press. Also 50 girls to make tied skirts. To good experienced hands good pay will be given.

BOY OR YOUNG MAN WANTED—IN A pianoforte wareroom; must be intelligent and educated, and possess the best of references; also, acquainted with the City. Apply between 10 and 4 o'clock at No. 626 Broadway.

COLORED COACHMAN WANTED—SINGLE man, careful, steady driver, and must have the very best recommendations. None others need apply. Wages liberal. Address Mr. C., Box No. 2,075 Post-office.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—IN A DRY goods jobbing house. Address Box No. 2,566 Post-office, New-York.

MAN AND WIFE WANTED—(NO CHILDREN) to take care of a nice cottage in the country; good references required. No Irish need apply. Address, for three days, HARRISON, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—FAMILIES WISHING TO REMOVE to the country, which are composed of two or more grown-up daughters, may hear of an opportunity to better their circumstances with permanent employment in a manufacturing village, in the State of Connecticut, five hours' ride from the City. Apply to No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED.—A LADY TO ATTEND A CONFECtionery store; must have good references, write a fair hand, and have a knowledge of business. Apply to N. CLARK, 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus: CONGRESS C. & W. WATER.

Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Dépôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

PATENT METALLIC
FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF
WINDOW BLINDS,

Possessing the advantages of the Venetian Wood Blind, without their liability to get out of repair, or to burn.

M. W. SCOTT,
Manufacturers' Agent,
No. 35 Cedar-st., New-York.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK FOR ALL.

DR. HAMMOND'S New Book treats fully on Premature Local Decay, general nervous exhaustion, self induced consumption, and all other Special Diseases of peculiar importance to the sexes, the young particularly. By CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, &c. "Dr. HAMMOND'S book is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*. Price $1, mailed; cheap edition 50 cents; postage six cents. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, New-York. May also be had of the Author, at No. 668 Broadway, corner of Bond-st.

FLAGS.
POLITICAL FLAGS,
AMERICAN FLAGS,
ENGLISH FLAGS.
FUNSTON & SCOFIELD, No. 63 John-st.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

RUSSIAN VAPOR BATH.—NO. 63 EAST 27TH-st., near 4th-av. This newly-opened establishment is erected after the most approved European plan and provided with all modern improvements. This R. V. Bath is known to be the most efficient remedy in all cases of colds, coughs, gout, rheumatism, paralysis, chronic diseases of the skin, and all affections produced by the suppressed perspiration of the skin. Open daily from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., and later, if desired. For ladies, exclusively, from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. On Sundays, open for gentlemen only, from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M.
THEO. GERSKE.

CATCH 'EM ALIVE—CATCH 'EM ALIVE.—Wightman's Fly Paper—One sheet will catch over two thousand flies or mosquitoes. When flies alight on this paper they can't get off. No poison used in its manufacture. Price only 3 cents per sheet. For sale wholesale and retail at L. M. COHEN'S book-store, No. 268 Bowery, New-York.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; understands fine washing and fluting; has the best of City reference as to character and capability, from families that she has worked for during the last eight years. Call at No. 141 East 24th-st., two doors from 3d av., Room No. 1.

VIEWS OF THE GREAT EASTERN, &C.—Twelve fine Oil Colored Views with full descriptions in neat packet, 18mo. Price 25 cents per packet. THOS. NELSON & SONS, No. 137 Grand st.

LADIES FOR THE COUNTRY WISHING Gaiters at 12s., with Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes, India Rubbers, &c., patronize MILLER & CO., No. 388 Canal-st.

CUT GLASS MANUFACTURERS.—TURNER & LANE, Nos. 44 and 46 Duane-st. A general assortment of Cut and Pressed Glassware, Coal Oil Globes and Chimneys, Gas Shades &c.

COAL-YARD WANTED—GOOD SIZE, WELL located. Any person having such a one to dispose of will address E. N., care Box No. 1,371 Post-office, giving location, size, rent, &c.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

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THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—PO-CA-HON-TAS—LA GAZELLE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—LALIAH ROOKH—YOUNG ACTRESS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—TYCOON—SLASHER AND CRASHER.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE—WOLF-GANG—MAN-OF-WAR AND PRIVATEER—NICK OF THE WOODS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: THE LIMERICK BOY Evening: ELLINE.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT AND PROMENADE CONCERT.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND BROADWAY—ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway—PAINTINGS AND STATUES.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—CHURCH'S TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS.

No. 765 BROADWAY—HUGHES' FREE PICTURE GALLERY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The European advices published in the TIMES this morning are one week later than before received, and are quite interesting. The *Persia*, which arrived at this port on Wednesday evening, brought news to the 23d ult., three days later; and the *Parana*, from Galway, which arrived at St. Johns, N. F., and *Etna*, from Liverpool *viâ* Queenstown, which arrived off Cape Race yesterday morning, extend our advices to the 27th. No further hostilities are reported from Sicily, but an attack upon Messina by GARIBALDI was expected to take place very soon. Large reinforcements for the insurrectionary army had arrived. The Neapolitan Government, probably despairing of success against GARIBALDI by legitimate means, were striving to compass their ends by treachery. It is positively asserted that a number of brigands had been dispatched to attempt his assassination. The Government troops were being concentrated at Messina, and a desperate effort would probably be made to retain that city as a new base of operations. It was reported that a proposition had been made to restore the two American steamers captured by the Neapolitans, but that the American Minister had demanded reparation for the insult to the American flag. A rumor prevailed that the Neapolitan Council proposed to grant a Constitution, a general amnesty, a change of Ministry, and a free Press, and to enter into an Italian confederation with Piedmont, but the proposition lacked the coasent of the king, who was reported to be ill. With reference to the conference of sovereigns at Baden-Baden, various rumors were afloat, but nothing definite seemed to be known as to what had been done. The most significant fact announced in this connection is the withdrawal of the French troops which, previous to the Conference had been concentrated on the Eastern borders of France. Our Italian correspondence represents Austria to be making vast military preparations in Venitia, and it is believed in some quarters that FRANCIS JOSEPH intends soon to make an effort to redeem what he has lost in Italy. The fortifications are being put in complete repair, and provisioned as for a long siege. Turkey is still reported in an unsettled condition. Sanguinary disturbances had taken place at various points. Advices from China are to the 6th of May. The answer from the authorities to the last communication of the Allies was to the effect that the Chinese were preparing to resist. The Prince of Wales was to embark on the 11th of July for Canada, on board the frigate *St. George*. The death of Prince JEROME BONAPARTE is announced.

Dispatches received in Washington from the Indian Agent in Nebraska, announce a new and what bids fair to be a very serious trouble among the Western Indians. A party of about two hundred warriors, consisting of Cheyennes, Arrapahoes and Sioux, made an attack upon a Pawnee village in sight of the Agency, killing several of the Pawnees, and only desisted in their murderous work at the interposition of Agent GILLIS, who rode in among them, accompanied by a half-breed interpreter. They having declared their purpose to return to the attack, the Agent immediately sent an express to Fort Kearney for assistance. Government is by treaty bound to protect the Pawnees on their new reservation, where the attack took place, and this demonstration of hostility towards them is the cause of considerable anxiety.

The Coroner's Inquest, in relation to the murders of Messrs. GEORGE W. WALTON and JOHN W. MATHEWS on Saturday night last, was resumed yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. The evidence taken occupied the entire day, and the proceedings are still further adjourned. Altogether nine witnesses were examined, including the mother and eldest daughter of Mr. WALTON. CHARLES JEFFERDS, the suspected murderer, was called to testify, but refused to do so. The evidence of the other witnesses did not tend to fix the guilt upon either of the brothers JEFFERDS, although the suspicion that they are at least implicated in the crime appears to be strengthened. The proceedings, yesterday, were in the highest degree interesting.

The eighty-fourth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was duly, honorably, and, but for a very severe rain-storm which occurred in the afternoon, auspiciously observed in this City and its suburbs. Of military marchings and countermarchings, there were the usual number. The streets were crowded; the people were bent on pleasure, and only one or two disturbances, and those of a comparatively trivial nature, took place. The *Great Eastern* was one of the features of attraction, but, owing to the high price of admission, not many persons went on board, although several thousands during the day surveyed her huge bulk from the piers fronting her dock. The annual services at Tammany, consisting of the reading of the "Declaration," followed by an oration, took place as usual, but the attendance was quite slim. There were fireworks as usual in the Park, the various squares, and at other places about the City. Of accidents from carelessness in the use of gunpowder there were a large number reported, but not more than usually have occurred on previous occasions. The sufferers mainly are boys, and in many instances amputation of the fingers and portions of the hand became necessary. A party of riotous characters broke into a drinking saloon kept by WM. J. GILLESPIE, at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Tenth-avenue, and in defending himself from a threatened assault, GILLESPIE fired upon the crowd, and shot a youth named EDWARD MCKEEVER, who was wounded somewhat seriously. Several fires happened from the explosion of pyrotechnics, but none were serious in result.

By the telegraph we learn of a heavy robbery of jewelry, at Toledo, Ohio, on the Fourth, to the amount of $30,000. A fire occurred on the same day at Hannibal, Mo., the damages of which are estimated at $50,000.

The Seventh Regiment (National Guard) proceeded to Staten Island yesterday, for a ten days' encampment. They turned out 366 men, and, for the first time in the memory of the oldest member, marched down Broadway "company front." An unfortunate accident occurred at Whitehall to three men, not belonging to the regiment, who were engaged on their own resposibility in firing a salute. Through their mismanagement of the gun they were severely burned and bruised. The camp is named Camp Scott, in honor of the veteran of Lundy's Lane and Mexico.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, Judge GOULD charged the Jury in the case of ALEXANDER WARD, the late Inspector of Sidewalks in the Street Commissioner's Office, who is accused of receiving a bribe from JACOB R. SLAIGHT, to procure his influence in retaining SLAIGHT in his situation for posting street signs. The evidence during the trial was very contradictory. The Jury could not agree and were discharged. The notorious STEPHEN GORDON indicted with JAMES ENRIGHT for swindling emigrants by false tickets, pleaded not guilty. His trial was postponed. The German theatre cases, in connection with the Sunday liquor law, were also postponed. PATRICK MURPHY, convicted of the manslaughter of PETER HALL, was sentenced to two years in the State Prison. ENNIS FOLKS, for the manslaughter of an unknown colored woman, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. A writ of *habeas corpus* was granted in the case of HIRAM MCGARY, who alleges that he is unlawfully imprisoned in the Tombs on a charge of perjury. The Carrol arson case was commenced, and considerable testimony taken, when the Court adjourned.

Judge RUSSELL only disposed of one case in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. WILLIAM PERKINS was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months for forgery and for obtaining money under false pretences, from MOSES H. GRINNELL, GEORGE OPDYKE, GEORGE FOLSOM, and other prominent citizens. His story, as narrated to these gentlemen, was that he was the owner of a vessel that had been wrecked, and that he desired aid to purchase another craft. This crafty tale deceived many. For instance, Mr. GRINNELL gave him several dollars. Mr. OPDYKE gave him sundry other dollars, because Mr. GRINNELL was liberal, and Mr. FOLSOM followed suit, because Mr. OPDYKE had done the handsome thing. Accompanying the statement of each gift, were forged recommendations, the gentlemen aforesaid having been content with aiding him with money without recommending him to their friends.

The Stock Market is firmer after the Anniversary holiday, and prices yesterday generally higher than on Tuesday. Exchange and Money Markets quiet.

Flour was heavy and prices tended downward. Wheat was in rather limited demand, though buyers had any existing advantage. Corn advanced a shade. A moderate business was reported in Pork, Lard, Whisky, Hay and Coffee. Sugars, Molasses, Hops, Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Cotton and Rice were quiet. Shiproom was less abundant and rates of Freight were firmer.

Profiting by Experience.

There is nothing new under the political sun. In the conduct of party warfare, the thing that hath been is the thing that shall be. Events sometimes throw new issues into the field, but the mode of contesting them remains the same. Party tactics know little variety and undergo no substantial change. We may take it for granted, therefore, that we shall hear in the year 1863 precisely the same threats and reproaches and prognostications by which our ears were assailed in the year 1859. All the timid people will be made to undergo precisely the same agonies, and all the credulous people be imposed upon by precisely the same braggadocio. We live so fast and forget so rapidly that they never seem old or familiar.

There is consequently no doubt whatever, that two years hence, whether the Republican Party be then militant or triumphant, all the Southern Press and all the Democratic Press at the North will inform us, with appropriate expressions of sorrow, that the Union is positively about to be dissolved for the last time, that no further postponement can possibly take place—that real estate in and about New-York will then fall to fifty cents an acre: that grass will grow on Broadway; that all the dry goods dealers will either commit suicide or take to drinking, and that Northern manufactures will die out, Northern ships disappear from the sea, and that HENRY WARD BEECHER and WENDELL PHILLIPS, on witnessing the desolation they have assisted in bringing about, will set fire to their houses and perish in the flames. We shall be told that the only way to avoid this horrible catastrophe is to agree with Gov. WISE, Hon. ROGER A. PRYOR, and Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, upon all questions of home or foreign policy. We shall then be informed that in case the majority of the citizens of the United States should fail or refuse to do so, Messrs. WISE and PRYOR and TOOMBS will at once commence hostile operations, by marching a large armed force on Washington to seize upon everything belonging to the United States; and this done, all the Southern States will secede in a body, and establish a confederacy of their own, leaving us to repent at our leisure.

We feel satisfied that these tactics will be resorted to in 1864, because we see the confidence that was reposed in them last year and in 1856. The only argument on which the Southern party has for a long time relied, has been the *argumentum ad terrorem*, and if not quite successful, it has always been sufficiently successful to encourage a fresh resort to it. When the uproar begins, which is generally about two years before the Presidential election, and the Hamlins and other terrorists and *sans culottes* come on to the North to levy their black mail, there will be, as usual, a tolerbly large number of well-meaning people who will be alarmed by it and think the end has come. Real estate will once more look doubtful, cotton goods will look dark, and Southern debts seem impossible of realization, and a large force of elderly gentlemen will devote themselves day and night for some months to the task of proving the dependency of the North upon the South, and of the complete independence of the South of everybody in the world.

We must say, we think the successful repetition of this electioneering dodge, every four years, is a very lamentable exhibition of imposture and credulity. The frequent and even partially successful use of threats in a political struggle is as degrading to the threatener as the threatened. When men are won over, either in politics or religion, by being placed in bodily fear, neither the church nor the country is much benefited by their conversion. There is no better way to poison the springs of national life, and to bring on decay and debility, than the constant appeal from reason and conscience to fear and the pocket. Every time we get a man to vote against the plain dictates of his understanding by threatening to beggar him, the less fitted do we render him to vote in all time to come, and those who coerce him end by being as worthless, as their victim. Whenever a nation comes to decide all public questions by a calculation of their influence upon the till, we may feel pretty sure that it has become a mixture of bullies and cowards, and that its end is at hand.

It is because this disgusting and degrading practice has been introduced into our own politics within the last few years, that we deem it our duty earnestly to beg of all persons who were frightened by the menaces of YANCEY and WISE, and PRYOR and TOOMBS last Winter, to take a look at the performances of these worthies just now. No person who was not familiar with the habits of the fire-eating variety of the human race, could have been got to believe a year ago that anything but disunion would satisfy them and their adherents. They talked of nothing else, they prayed for nothing else. They were resolved on it in any case, but they were awfully resolved on it, if it became at all probable that a republican President would be elected. They laid it down as an axiom of constitutional law, that the election of a President holding Anti-slavery views, was, by implication, an abrogation of the union between the States, and they would be justified in resisting his inauguration on the Southern side of the line by force. The election of a Republican President *has* become probable, to a degree which a year ago no one ventured to anticipate, and the result is, that the most long-winded supporter of the Union in the whole country is YANCEY himself; the most patient and silent of patriots is the implacable and voluble WISE. Nobody can find a disunionist anywhere. Nobody can even hear of one. There are four political parties in the field, and they are all furiously devoted to the Constitution, and are ready to bite anybody's head off who dreams of danger to dry goods, who foresees grass in Broadway, or anticipates a servile war. We beg of all timid people to take a note of all this for future use, and save us in the years 1862 and 1863 from the ridiculous exhibitions of belief in the ferocity of WISE, YANCEY & Co. There are, in reality, no milder men in the world. Threatening to dissolve the Union and fight us all, is only a pretty way they have. It's an odd kind of fun, we admit, but still it is fun.

Extraordinary History of a Private Bill

During a portion of the years from 1849 to 1853 inclusive, the mails between certain ports on Lake Erie were carried on steamboats belonging to ARTHUR EDWARDS and his associates. There were two classes of mails—the through mail and the local; and according to the practice of the Post-office Department, the compensation for the whole service was adjusted according to the number of letters and papers destined for the port of delivery constituting the local mails. It is distinctly stated by Postmaster-General CAMPBELL, in reference to this very case, that it was always understood that the amount paid on the local mails was to be *in full for the whole service.*

It does not appear that Capt. EDWARDS and his associates understood this matter differently, for he certifies, under oath, that he carried these through mails for five seasons; that he applied to the postmasters at times for pay, and was told they had no authority to pay; but that in December, 1853, he heard of the payment of similar claims, and that he accordingly procured the proof to sustain his claim. They had already received what was regarded by the Department as the regular and full compensation for the service rendered; but in 1854 they demanded of the Department, in full settlement, the additional sum of $25,180. This was the whole amount then claimed by Capt. EDWARDS, not on the pretence of any contract, but because he had heard of the payment of similar claims.

The Post-office Department declined to pay the bill, on the ground that the claimants had already been paid according to the instructions of the Department and the understanding of the parties.

Failing at the Department, Capt. EDWARDS and his associates went to the Court of Claims. Finding that a demand for $25,000 would not bring the money, they petitioned the Court for $50,000. The Court examined the subject very carefully, in the light of all the testimony, and the laws and instructions of the Department, and gave as their opinion that the claimants had no legal cause of action against the United States for any sum. They had been paid in full according to their contract.

The adverse judgment of the Court was duly reported to Congress, and was referred in the Senate to the Committee on Post-offices and Post-Roads. From this Committee, on the 16th of February, 1859, Mr. HALE reported a bill for the *relief* of ARTHUR EDWARDS and his associates. As the Court had found that they had no legal cause of action against the United States, Mr. HALE thought that they were at least entitled to "relief." On the 2d of March following, towards the close of the morning hour, Mr. STUART, of Michigan, begged Mr. HUNTER to give him the two minutes that were left between then and 12 o'clock, "to pass a *small bill.*" "I would not ask the indulgence of the Senate," said Mr. STUART, "if it were not in the very last hours that I can be here. I have a constituent who has a *small bill* pending, which ought to pass, and I ask the indulgence of the Senate to take it up and pass it." Mr. KING, of this State, called for the reading of the report. Mr. STUART replied that he would tell the Senator from New-York, in a word, the whole case. "The service," said the Senator from Michigan, "was performed under the direction of the local Postmasters, but, not being ordered by the Department, there is no authority of law to pay it. *That is all there is about it.*" Whereupon Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, exclaimed: "The money is due; let us pay it, and be done with it." Mr. KING withdrew his call for the reading of the report, the bill for the relief of ARTHUR EDWARDS and his associates was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read a third time, and passed.

Thus, we see that the bill was "got through" the Senate, in the first instance, by fraudulent and false pretences. It was a fraud on the Senate for Mr. STUART to represent this (*twice*) as a "small bill." Nor was Mr. STUART'S assertion to Mr. KING true—that he had told the Senate "all there was about it." There was no authority of law to pay it, because the Postmaster-General *had paid* Capt. EDWARDS and his associates what they had agreed to accept as full compensation for their services. This assertion of Mr. CAMPBELL was before Mr. STUART at the time he made his untrue statement to the Senate. Suppose Mr. STUART had told the truth, and had stated that the bill for the relief of his constituent was a bill giving him $80,000 and upwards for an account stated of $25,180 which the Postmaster disavowed and the Court of Claims had rejected, would he have got it through the Senate by these means in just "two minutes?" We apprehend not.

But the machinery broke down somewhere, and though Mr. STUART got his "small bill" through the Senate, there was some lack of engineering in the House, which it was determined to improve upon at the next session.

Capt. EDWARDS' "small bill" took an early place on the Calendar, and on the 31st of March was taken up and passed *sub silentio*, and as a matter of course. The Senate had already passed the bill once, and there was no propriety in entering on the discussion of it.

On the 7th of April, the Senate Bill was taken up in the House, under the patronage of Mr. SMITH, of Virginia. Mr. CRAWFORD objected. Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, again—"I have examined the bill and believe it ought to be passed." Mr. COLFAX made a statement in relation to the bill, which may have been true, but, which was at all events quite at variance with the facts as presented in the judgment of the Court. There was no warrant for the speech of Mr. COLFAX in the documentary evidence—it was all outside matter and hearsay. Mr. CRAWFORD withdrew his objection, adding "and I pledge myself to make no further objection, because of the fact that members appeal to me to withdraw objections, *and they make it a personal matter.*" Well they might make a personal matter of it, with the margin between $25,000 and $80,000 for disbursements!

Mr. BURNETT desired to know how much money the bill appropriated. Mr. COLFAX replied that it allowed $28 60 for each trip—the trips were during four years—and were performed under the authority and instruction of the Post-Office Department. "It is a *reasonable* amount, and my impression is that *it ought to be higher*. As to what the *aggregate* amount will be, I have not calculated." Poor, deluded Mr. COLFAX! How he had been mesmerised and manipulated, we cannot imagine—but there is an outside influence somewhere in this business, which has disturbed the balance of even so upright a man as Mr. COLFAX.

Mr. BURNETT asked the unanimous consent of the Committee to call out an additional answer from the gentleman from Indiana. No objection was made, and Mr. BURNETT proceeded to place himself in the original position of the gentleman from Georgia.

"We are called upon," he says, "by unanimous consent to permit the bill to be reported to the House with a recommendation that it do pass, while it neither fixes the amount to be paid nor the number of trips made, and while it does not have a single recommendation from the Post-office Department that the bill ought to pass—not one, so far as we have it before us. Now, I say to gentlemen that they may appeal to me; and when I make an objection here, if the objection be based on merits, I will not withdraw it for any appeal. Believing that the bill is wrong, I do object to it."

The bill was passed over. It was evident that the bill was not to "get through" the House without debate. Mr. CRAWFORD and Mr. BURNETT were both pledged to have it sifted. How, under the circumstances, Mr. CRAWFORD and Mr. BURNETT were subsequently choked off, and how this very bill, with all its objectionable features, was passed to a third reading, its reconsideration ordered, and the motion to reconsider tabled *just two days afterwards*—is not it all written in the *Congressional Globe?* All written, word for word, just as it took place, and a more extraordinary chapter of legislative history is nowhere to be found. We impeach no one. Many persons voted, no doubt, without knowledge; some with an imperfect knowledge, and some, we cannot but believe, with too much knowledge. We will give this concluding chapter in our history hereafter, and we will then have a few words to say, by the way of "improvement," in connection with the veto of the President.

Sanitary Condition of the Streets.

Unless—as the philosophic WIGFALL declares—"poverty is a crime," we see no valid reason why measures for the preservation of the public health should not be as promptly adopted, and as thoroughly executed, in those quarters of this great town which are occupied by the laboring poor as in the more aristocratic precincts of wealth and leisure. Yet no contrast can be more striking than that which exists between the cleanly pavement and pure atmosphere of Fifth-avenue and the regions of Union-square, and the noisome stench that rises from the filthy gutters and assails the nostrils of any chance pedestrian through not only the thoroughfares in the vicinity of the docks, but many of the cross streets in the upper part of the City, between the most frequently traveled avenues. The difference in the habits of neatness which characterize the rich and the poor does not afford sufficient explanation for this different condition of the quarters they respectively inhabit. If the poorer classes use the street gutters as cesspools, it is not to be inferred that they would not appreciate marble basins and bathing-tubs, with plenty of Croton in their chambers, quite as well as the more wealthy who can afford such luxuries. If the absence of these conveniences forces them to turn the streets into receptacles of filth, it is only a stronger reason why the proper authorities should pay especial attention to the purification of those streets. A person who could pass from Seventh to Eighth avenues, on any of the first dozen streets above Twenty-fifth, and not wonder how human beings can breathe such a fetid atmosphere and live, would do well to put himself on exhibition as a phenomenon, destitute of either the organ of wonder, the sense of smell, or both. On any of the hot days of last week, when the street gutters, almost boiling beneath the burning heat of the noontide sun, sent up fumes of poisonous stench, could the twenty-one Sanitarians who went to the Boston Convention, have passed through the thoroughfares mentioned above, they would have gained more information concerning the needs of the City, and certainly have better earned the money which they pilfered from the City funds, than they did in the expensive pleasure-trip to the modern Athens.

Considered as a mere question of financial economy, the duty of the authorities to attend to the condition of the streets in the poorer quarters of the town becomes apparent. For, as the heat of summer increases, should any of those malignant epidemics, to which our City as well as others is liable, break out, there is no calculating the increase of its ravages, which might result from the miasma generated in the filth of wayside gutters. The immediate application to the cleansing of filthy streets of the money spent in sending a pack of loafers to Boston, might result in saving the expenditure of many times that amount for public nurses, doctors, and interments of the dead, in the possible contingency to which we have referred.

But it is unbecoming to a Christian community to weigh expense against the claims of its poorer members to the same protection which the rich enjoy. It certainly is a cause of reproach to a City so lavish in its expenditures for the entertainment of the few, that it should neglect to provide at a small expense for the lives and health of its poorer members.

Minor Topics.

—One of the Montreal papers is in a quandary. "The passengers by the train from New-York," says the puzzled journal, "arrived last night; the mails did not. What is the reason?" The phenomenon may easiest be accounted for by supposing that they were not on the train.

—Mrs. SENNY, of Springfield, was troubled with a drunken husband, and experimented on her liege lord with the water-cure by pitching him into the Connecticut River. He swallowed a small quantity of the water, and not being accustomed to the fluid it acted as a mortal poison. The Coroner's Jury acquitted the lady at once. As her daughter took no hand in giving her father a plunge bath, there was no mystery about the affair.

— The health of the hero of San Jacinto is represented as poor. The tough old soldier who has braved an hundred battles, and defied the power of shot and shell to pull him down, cannot stand a Presidential nomination. The old hero has to succumb. A Texan paper says: "He now goes about on a crutch because of lameness in one of his ankles." It wilt be a marvel if all the other candidates are not prostrated before election time.

— One of our cotemporaries has discovered a moral and philosophical fact. It says: "It is a remarkable and interesting fact that a majority of the wives of the Presidents have been devotedly Christian women—a fact which has had an important bearing upon the character of our Chief Magistrates, and upon the conduct of their several Administrations." Here the riddle of BUCHANAN'S eminent stupidity is fairly read. Even a sensible woman, in the absence of a religious one, would have exercised a delightful influence on the whole tenor of his Administration.

—A telegram to a London paper, from Austria, announces the very surprising piece of intelligence which follows:

"In yesterday's sitting of the Council of the Empire the Emperor accorded to the Italian members of the Council permission to speak in Italian."

Who will undertake to say after this, where the graciousness of FRANCIS JOSEPH is to end? When an Emperor concedes men permission to speak their native language, a great point has been gained in the cause of Freedom. It will be a wonder if the next telegram do not bring news that his Majesty has granted all his Council permission to bear their fathers' names.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE LAST SLAVER.—The bark *Kate*, which was captured on Tuesday by Capt. FAUNCE, of the revenue cutter *Harriet Lane*, while she was in the act of leaving this port, and while about receiving her crew of Spaniards and Portugese on board from the steam-tug *Magnolia*, remains at anchor "under the guns" of the cutter. The *Kate* is a very sharp clipper, with raking masts, and is heavily sparred. She looks as if it would take a fast steamer to catch her, when she had all her canvas spread to a "spanking breeze." She is 267 tons register, was built in Baltimore seven years ago, and was newly metalled last year. She has a trunk cabin. While getting ready for her present trading voyage to the coast she lay near the foot of Delancey-street, East River, and attracted much attention by her rakish appearance.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—Owing, probably, to the unsettled state of the weather yesterday, the number of visitors to the *Great Eastern* did not equal either of the two previous days. Thus far it is apparent that no considerable number of people from other cities have visited the ship. The large parties reported to be organizing for this purpose are, perhaps, waiting for a reduction of the rate of admission. Nothing of particular interest occurred yesterday in connection with the ship. The visitors who went on board—a small part compared with those who took an outside view—came away with expressions of great satisfaction at what they had seen. Adjectives of a superlative degree are the principal terms used in speaking of her.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.—A meeting of the Commissioners was held yesterday. Present—Messrs. DRAPER, BELL, GRINNELL and NICHOLSON. The weekly report for the various institutions under the charge of the Board presents the following exhibit: Number of inmates June 30, 7,231, being a decrease of 12 since the report of the week previous. The number admitted since June 21 is 1,957; discharged, 1,659; sent to Penitentiary and Workhouse, 278; sent to Prison, 3. On motion of Commissioner BELL the Board voted to meet hereafter only once in two weeks during the Summer months. The Board then adjourned to Thursday, the 19th inst.

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Mr. WILLIAM MITCHELL formerly in the milk business, residing at Poughkeepsie, met with a sudden and fatal accident on the night of the 4th, about 10 o'clock, by being run over by a train of cars. He was upon the track, near that city, when the engine struck him. The body was not discovered till about an hour after, the engineer not having perceived him. The remains were carefully collected and placed in a coffin. He was about 30 years of age.

FOR EUROPE.—The Cunard steamer *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, left on Wednesday afternoon for Liverpool, with 40 passengers, among whom were Count de MONTHOLON, French Consul General for this port, with his wife and two daughters, H. E. B SEBANE, Peruvian Minister to Brazil, and Marquis del REAL ARGENDO, of Cuba.

LAGER-BIER SALOONS.—In relation to the report to the effect that the proprietors of the saloons Nos. 635 and 637 Broadway had been arrested on a charge of keeping houses in which theatrical exhibitions are given on Sunday evenings, Mr. CHRISTIAN REINEHARDT, of No. 635, desires to say that he has never had any theatrical exhibitions in his saloon on Sundays, nor on any other day.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Last night an attemp was made to pass counterfeit $5 bills on the Bank of Penn Township, Philadelphia, Penn. Two women were arrested with some of them in their possession. The resemblance to the genuine bills is said to be remarkably good.

PROPOSITION TO WIDEN CATHARINE-STREET.—The proposition to widen Catherine street will be considered by the Committee on Streets of the Board of Councilmen, next Tuesday afternoon.

Chamber of Commerce.

A FOG BELL ON SANDY HOOK—THE QUARANTINE CONVENTION.

The monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, a small number only attending. J. S. ALLEN, B. BABCOCK, S. ELY, Jr., J. JEX, D. H. P. NOYES, G. W. PRATT, A. L. VAN BLARCOM and D. WAGSTAFF, were elected members.

The subject of the General Average Convention, to be held in Glasgow in September, being called up, a Committee was appointed to consider the propriety of sending delegates to that body.

The general results of the National Sanitary and Quarantine Convention were reported by Mr. WETMORE.

Upon motion of E. W. BLUNT, a resolution was adopted asking the Light-house Board to erect a fog-signal on Sandy Hook, in place of the present one, as soon as possible, and disapproving any change in the constructive character of the lights on the Highlands of Navesink.

It was resolved to employ a phonographer to report the official proceedings of the Chamber.

The Captains of vessels in the port were requested, by resolution, to hoist their flags on Sundays, in respect to the day.

Mr. PERIT announced that export duties were abolished in Porto Rico on the 5th of May. Adjourned.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WOMAN—ANOTHER MYSTERY.

Coroner JACKMAN was summoned to the Eleventh Ward Station-house, on Wednesday afternoon, to investigate the circumstances attending the death of a woman, probably 23 years of age, who had been confined in one of the cells under the supposition that she was intoxicated. From the testimony that was obtained it was shown that deceased had been found between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning in the area-way of the house No. 351 East Tenth-street by a servant girl engaged at that place. She seemed to be partially insensible, but as it was thought that she was intoxicated an officers was called, who conveyed her to the Station-house. On the way thither she stated that on the evening previous she had come to the City from Staten Island, and taken a stage to ride up town. She felt so sick, however, that she left the stage before it had gone very far, and went into a drug-store, where she drank a glass of soda water, after which she had no recollection of what transpired, but she was sure she had taken no intoxicating beverage. Her story, in this respect, was not believed, and she was locked up. Half an hour later, when the doorman visited the cell, he found her dead. Dr. JOHN BEACH made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and discovered abundant evidence that her death had been produced by the action of some corrosive poison, and further investigation of the case was postponed until Sunday morning next, in order that a chemical analysis of the stomach and intestines might be made. Deceased had every appearance of being a lady. She was dressed neatly in a black silk, trimmed with velvet, and her undergarments were of a corresponding description. In her pocket the likeness of a young man, a small amount of money, and some trinkets, were found. The body was removed to Bellevue Hospital, that the friends may have an opportunity to identify it.

A DRUNKEN MAN KILLED BY A FALL.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday, at No. 97½ Baxter-street, upon the body of MORGAN KILLINDER, an Irishman, 23 years of age, who was killed by falling down stairs at that place. Deceased had been drinking in the adjoining porter-house, No. 72 Baxter-street, until a late hour on the night of the Fourth, and was very much intoxicated when he left to go home. When found he had been dead several hours.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA—MERCANTILE INTELLIGENCE.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. W. SMITH, Commander, from New-Orleans and Havana, arrived here Wednesday morning at 11½ o'clock, in three days and twenty-three hours from Havana.

The *Cahawba* left New-Orleans on the 27th, at 8 A. M., and entered the port of Havana on the afternoon of the 29th, leaving there at 12½ o'clock on the 30th ult.

From Havana there is nothing of interest to report. The health of the city and harbor continues about the same as noticed last week.

The Havana *Price Current* of the 29th inst. says: "The past week has been a dull one, the heavy rains having interfered with the free transaction of business.

In Sugars, the advantage gained the previous week was entirely lost, in consequence of less favorable advices from the United States, and a reported decline in England. The demand for the middling grades continues good, on the basis of 8¼ @8¾ rials ₱ aroba, for D. S. No. 12. The stock on hand at Havana and Matanzas reported at 350,000 boxes.

MOLASSES—Sales are noticed at from 2⅓@2⅞ ₱ keg of 4½ gallons.

Exchange on London, 60 days, 12½ to 13 premium; on New-York, 60 days, par to 1 premium; on New-Orleans, 60 days, ⅜ to 1 premium.

Freights continue with the activity of the past two weeks, and no change in rates.

The *Cahawba* has had fine weather the entire passage from New-Orleans.

THE FOURTH IN THE CITY.

Patriotism, Parades and Pyrotechnics.

The Military Display---Regatta---Fireworks in the Squares---Doings at the Institutions---Jollity of the Germans---Visitors to the Great Eastern.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS.

A general *fue de joie* among our Metropolitan population, and the thousands of our country cousins who visited us on Wednesday, testified to the national appreciation of the importance of our country's birthday. The general suspension of business, and the absolute *abandon* with which all classes participated in the sports of the day—the strong turnout of the military, the carnival scene in the streets, the brilliant scene on the bay among the fleet of pleasure craft—all combined to add zest to the festive scene, and enhance the universal enjoyment. The day was not without its customary list of accidents and incidents, all of which will be found detailed below:

THE MILITARY PARADE.

Despite the recent parade of the entire First Division of the New York State Militia on the occasion of the reception of the Japanese, and the various regimental parades during the stay of those distinguished visitors, the military display of Wednesday was unusually fine, and attracted the customary crowd to witness it. Rarely does the Division parade in such strong numbers as on the occasion of our National Anniversary, and its reputation in this respect was fully maintained on the Fourth.

As early as 8 o'clock the line was formed on Fourteenth-street, the right resting on Broadway, and the left far away in the distance beyond the reach of the eye, (from that point,) towards the North River. At an early hour Gov. MORGAN and Staff were escorted by the Washington Grays from the Metropolitan Hotel to Union-square, where the Commander-in-Chief of the State forces was received with the usual salute of twenty-one guns. The Governor was escorted along the line, and reviewed the troops with evident satisfaction. The column was then formed and the Division moved down Broadway, through Chambers and Centre streets, to the east gate of the Park. The hour fixed for the review here was 10 o'clock, and, to the amazement of every one, the head of the column reached the Park at precisely the prescribed time.

The Police, under the charge of General-Superintendent KENNEDY, had made the customary provision for keeping the crowd back from the broad roadway in front of the City Hall, and cleared the passageway for the Mayor and Common Council to emerge from the building.

In anticipation of the tropical heat of the day, a large awning had been spread over the four rough posts, so as to allow the City Fathers to view the display from the shade. The customary crowds were collected on the borders of the open space, the trees, the statue of WASHINGTON, the balconies and windows of the Hall. If the same genius that directed the erection of the awning had only provided for the dust, the arrangements would have been complete, but, as it was, both the military and spectators were enveloped in a dirty cloud, neither agreeable nor healthful.

Precisely at 10 o'clock, Gov. MORGAN and staff rode up and dismounted under the awning, warmly greeting General-Superintendent KENNEDY, who received them. The escort took up a position on the opposite side of the square, towards Broadway. Pretty soon Mayor WOOD came out, looking as sleek as a parson, attended by Capt. HARTT, of the City Hall Police. Gov. MORGAN greeted Mayor WOOD warmly, and the Mayor returned the compliment with his customary urbanity, but remains standing behind the Governor, who takes his place on the little stand prepared for the reviewing officer. In a few moments, Gen. SANDFORD and staff rode up, and the General suggested to the Mayor the propriety of standing by the Governor, but Mr. WOOD said modestly, "The Governor is Commander-in-Chief, and I am only a lieutenant this morning." The members of the Common Council soon appeared and took their positions, and the review commenced.

First came the Seventy first Regiment Col. VOSBURGH, headed by Dodworth's Band of thirty pieces, marching in column, seven companies, fifteen front and two deep, mustering with officers over two hundred and fifty men.

Next came the Second Regiment, Col. ROBINSON, seven companies, thirteen front, two hundred men, First Regiment, Lieut. Col. LAVIN, eight companies, ten front, one hundred men. Third Regiment, ten companies, eleven front, one hundred twenty-five men. Sixth Regiment, Col PINCKNEY, eight companies, fifteen front, two hundred and fifty men. Twelfth Regiment, Col. BUTTERFIELD—Lieut. Col. WEEKS, Commanding—eight companies, eleven front, two hundred men. Fifth Regiment, Col. SWARTSWAELDER, seven companies, seventeen front, two hundred and fifty men. Fourth Regiment Artillery, with twelve field pieces. National Guard Troop, Capt. PERLEY, in sections of ten. Seventh Regiment, National Guard, Col. LAFFERTS, eight companies, thirty front, five hundred men. Ninth Regiment, Colonel VAN BUREN, three companies, nine front, seventy-five men. Fifth Regiment Troop, twenty men—thirty Brigade Lancers. Eleventh Regiment, Col. BOSTWICK, ten companies, sixteen front, three hundred and fifty men. Sixty-ninth Regiment, nine companies, twelve front, two hundred and twenty-five men. Seventy-ninth Regiment, Highlanders, Col. MCLEAY, six companies, eleven front, one hundred and fifty men.

The entire First Division looked unusually well, and bore the heat and fatigue of the day with soldier-like fortitude. It must be admitted, however, that the Seventh Regiment, both in numbers and drill, were the feature of the parade. Their broad front, excellent marching, and fine band, sustained their reputation—at least, with the people at large. The Seventy-first Regiment, the new Twelfth Regiment, the Ninth Regiment, and the new Regiment of Highlanders, also attracted much attention, and a tithe of the applause that greeted the famous "Seventh."

THE FIREMEN.

The members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 16 observed the day on their own account. The truck-house, located at the corner of Fiftieth-street and Lexington-avenue, was cleared of their apparatus in the morning. An excellent and abundant collation was spread in the building, and at precisely 12 o'clock the foreman of the Company, Coroner ROBT. GAMBLE, called those present to order. The Declaration of Independence was then read by Mr. GEORGE DALLINGER, and addresses followed by DANIEL B. TAYLOR and HENRY ARCULARIUS. After these exercises the collation was served. Sentiments appropriate to the day were the adjuncts of the repast. Mr. GEERY, foreman of Bose Company No. 56; the Chairman, and Messrs. SWARTZ and BENNETT and others, enlivened the occasion with songs. At night, when the display of fireworks at Hamilton-square was over, the public in the neighborhood of the truck-house were treated to fireworks, music by a brass band, &c.

THE CORPORATION REGATTA.

For some time past the boating community of this vicinity have been endeavoring to have the aquatic sports, which are an essential part of the Fourth of July festivities, placed on the same liberal footing, as regards appropriations, as fireworks and the other sources of amusements. Their efforts have at length been successful, and something over a week ago, the Common Council appropriated for this sport a sum of money that was perfectly munificent, compared with those of former years.

The result was that all the races were well filled, and a comparatively large number of the celebrities in this line were on hand to take their chance for the numerous prizes that were to reward their strength and skill. As the hour of noon drew near a crowd began to flow through the streets leading to the Battery, and the various boats that were resting on the shores preparatory to being launched for the races, were the subject of close scrutiny. As 1 o'clock—the time appointed for the opening of the regatta—drew near, the shores, Castle Garden, the docks from which a view of the races could be obtained, the two barges of the Common Council and the Regatta Club, under whose supervision the arrangements were made, and the numberless boats that broke the smooth surface of the bay, were thronged with an immense multitude, while the excursion boats glided hither and thither across the bay, deeply laden with excursionists.

At 1½ the boats were called up for the second or six-oared amateur race, the lack of a breeze compelling the postponement of the first or sailing race. For this race there were five entries, of which but three came to the starting point. The *Waverley* was ruled out by the committee, because her crew were picked for the occasion, and could not be called amateurs. The *Waverley*, however, accompanied the boats throughout the race, and the result showed that she

could have won easily. The *Eagle* broke an oar, and was thus prevented from starting, leaving in the race the *Aurora*, 45 feet long; the *What is it?* 45 feet, and the *Niantic*, 40 feet. At precisely thirty-two minutes past one the word was given, and a most beautiful start was made. The struggle for the lead was kept up to the first turn, the *What Is It* then showing slightly ahead, with the *Aurora* and *Niantic* well together. On the back stretch down the river, the *Niantic* hauled off from the contest, while the *Aurora* gained slightly in the straight run. Around the lower stake-boat they came, and passed the Judges with the *What is it?* 40 seconds in advance, this lead being constantly increased on the second round, and the *What is it?* coming in an easy winner in 30 minutes and 10 seconds, the time of the *Aurora* being 2 minutes and 18 seconds later. The very short notice given of the race did not give the numerous amateur oarsmen an opportunity to undergo the necessary training and practice for a race of such great length. Had six weeks' notice been given, the number of starters would have greatly increased, and the race would have been one of uncommon interest.

For the third race on the programme, for seventeen feet working boats, rowed with two pair of sculls, there were eight entries, of which seven came to the starting point, and were ranged in the following order, beginning with the inside position next the shore, and proceeding out to the judges' boat: *H. W Genet* first, *Alfidge* second, *Jack McDonnell* third *Fanny* fourth, and the *Maggie, G. W. Winship* and *Thomas Powell* on the outside.

As the word was given, the *Alfidge, G. W. Winship* and *Thomas Powell* sprang off with the lead, the others following them closely, and several changes took place in the position, until at last they settled down and passed the starting point with the *Jack McDonnell* thirty feet ahead of the *G. W. Winship*, the *Alfidge, H. W. Genet* and *Fanny* following in open order. Before again making their appearance, the *Alfidge* had dropped behind the *H. W Genet* and *Fanny*, while the *Jack McDonnell* and *G. W. Winship*, hanging well together, gradually drew away from their competitors and came in—the *Jack McMcDonnell*, in 32 minutes 30 seconds, and the *G. W. Winship* three seconds behind—the *Genet* being a minute and a half astern, and the *Fanny* still further behind. The contest between the leading boats in this race was very fine. the *Winship* constantly pushing her antagonist for the lead, and finishing a good second.

After a lapse of five minutes spent in again clearing the course of the numerous boats that would flock in at the conclusion of each race, the four-oared boats were brought into line, and were greeted with various remarks of commendation. At the word "Go," a splendid start was made, but the *Judge Voorhies*, getting cramped for room, fell back to prevent a foul, and thus lost some distance.

At the first stake-boat all were very close together, the *McKay* leading slightly, with the *Stranger*, of Poughkeepsie; *Judge Voorhies*, of Brooklyn; *F. T. Wood*, of Newburgh; *Great Eastern* and *Unexpected* dashing after her in hot pursuit. On the back stretch from Pier No. 4 North River to Pier No. 4 East River, the *Wood* fouled the *Voorhies*, and one of the *Wood's* crew jammed the handle of his oar into the *Voorhies*, shattering her severely, and destroying all her chances of the prize. The other boats passing down rounded the second stake-boat and came by the boat containing the Judges in most splendid style, and amid the encouraging shouts of the assembled thousands. The *McKay* led, lapped by the *Stranger*, and was sharply pursued by the *Great Eastern*; and in this position they went for the North River stake-boat; but at this time the storm which had been impending for some time commenced, and for several minutes the rain fell in torrents, and the gusts of wind drove the stake-boat from its moorings, and drifted her alongside a schooner. When next the boats appeared off Governor's Island, the *Unexpected* was leading the *McKay* and *Stranger*, the *Great Eastern* not making her appearance. The conflicting statements of the different crews made it an impossibility to come to a definite conclusion regarding the result of the race.

For the last race the signal was given for the marshaling of the boats, and nine out of the ten entries "came to the scratch." Among the notabilities in this race were Joshua Ward, of Newburgh, the champion oarsman of America, Andy Fay, John Hancon, another noted Newburger, and Thomas Daw. The interest in this race centered almost entirely in the contest for the second place, it being generally conceded that, barring accidents, Ward would gain the first prize. The start was very pretty, Ward, Fay, Daw and Hancon dashing off to get clear of the jam occasioned by so many boats entering. At the end of the first two miles Ward was ahead, closely followed by Fay, and some distance behind were Daw and Hancon closely joined. On the home stretch Ward still led, with Fay a very good second, and Hancon and Daw, having changed positions, came in three and four.

RECAPITULATION.

The races were for four miles, from the Judges' boat off the Battery baths around a stake-boat off Pier No. 4, North River, turning from East to West; thence to a stake-boat between Pier No. 4 East River, and Governor's Island, turning it from West to East past the Judges' boat, and a second time over the course.

First Race postponed. To be sailed next week.

Second Race—First prize, silver speaking trumpet and champion pennant. *What Is It?* Time—30 min. 10 sec. Second prize, set of colors. *Aurora.* Time—32 min. 28 sec.

Second Race—First prize, $75. *Jack McDonnell*, rowed by B. M. Biglin and John A. Biglin. Time—32 min. 30 sec. Second prize, $40. *G. W. Winship*, rowed by John Leary and Nicholas Valroy. Time—32 min. 33 sec. Third prize, $20 *H. W Genet*, rowed by D. Leary and James H. Biglin. Time—34 min. 10 seconds.

Fourth Race undecided.

Fifth Race—First prize, $100. *Oscar Teed*, rowed by Joshua Ward, of Newburgh. Time—37 min. 10 sec. Second prize, $50. *Thomas Jefferson*, rowed by Andrew Fay, of New-York. Time—37 min. 30 sec. Third prize, $25 *Theodore Gravier*, rowed by John Hancon, of Newburgh. Time—38 min.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. TAMMANY.

The Society of St. Tammany celebrated the day by meeting in Tammany Hall, reading the Declaration of Independence, and listening to addresses. At 12 o'clock the chief Sachems and Warriors, and others not belonging to the Society, in all numbering about 70, congregated in the hotel, and soon afterwards the doors of the Council Chamber were thrown open and the chiefs and friends of the Society entered. At 1 o'clock the Grand Sachem, James Conner, took the Chair, and the exercises were commenced with music by Shelton's Brass Band. The Declaration of Independence was then read by Brother John T. Hoffman, and followed by the band playing "Hail Columbia." The address was then delivered by Hon. John Cochrane. He referred, in commencing, to the peculiar condition of political affairs in the country, and to the duty of the Society—that duty which it had always fulfilled, of meeting in council and endeavoring to restore harmony, whenever danger threatened, in the ranks of the great Democratic Party, which was the party of the United States. That party was now divided, and it was their duty to take counsel together as to the best means of restoring harmony among the brethren. He then gave a brief sketch of the rise and progress of the party, from the time of Jefferson to the present, claiming that it had always been the party of the people, and the great party of freedom of the United States. The fundamental doctrine of the party had always been, that all power came from the people, and that it should remain with them. That party had been found standing in support of all the great movements for the good of the people, and, therefore, its organization must be kept intact, for he claimed that party was necessary to the successful carrying out of any great idea, and that without party organization nothing effective could be done. He had declared before that it had always been democratic doctrine—that Sovereign power was in the people and of right belonged to the people, and while their party organization was threatened with corruption, he advised them to stand by that doctrine, and by its representative, Stephen A. Douglas, who, in accordance with the usages of the party had received the regular nomination for the Presidency of the United States. (Great applause.) He (Mr. Douglas) had recognized that popular Sovereignty to which he had referred, and he had staked his fortunes upon the success of the democratic party; and therefore, as the regular nominee of the party, it was their duty there and then, to declare him worthy of their support; and that they would continue to support him until that support should culminate in complete triumph. [Applause.] In conclusion he recommended them to work for one organization, and for one man, until both should again prove successful.

When Mr. Cochrane had concluded, and the band had played another air, there were loud calls for John Kelly. Mr. Kelly came forward, and recommended all to work for the harmony of the party, and for Stephen A. Douglas. He was free to say that before the nomination was made, Mr. Douglas was not his choice; but now that he had received the regular nomination, he had resolved to give him his hearty support. [Applause.]

After more music and a vote of thanks to the speakers and reader, the meeting adjourned. The meeting was small; there was not the usual collation nor the former enthusiasm. The most prominent among those present who have not been named were John Van Buren, E. F. Purdy, W. D. Kennedy, Anson G. Herrick, T. Dunlap, Douglas Taylor, J. Cobbell, and Col. D. B. Delavan.

THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The youngsters confided to the charge of the various benevolent institutions of the City, both public and private, are usually treated in some extraordinary manner on the national holiday, both out of respect to the day itself and to impress Young America with a patriotic regard for the land of their home. In general, yesterday, the "children of the City" were only treated to extra dinners, which were, no doubt, the pleasantest features of the occasion, and will probably be pleasurably borne in memory for the next twelve months.

The inmates of the Five Points House of Industry, over which Mr. Pease presides, was foremost in this category. They had good reason for remembering "the Fourth." They were regaled with a repast, the like of which many of them perhaps had never witnessed before. In the afternoon they were abundantly supplied with home-made cake and lemonade. The supper was also of an extra character, and the day closed with a display of fireworks.

At the Five Points Mission House no unusual feature marked the day.

On Randall's Island the national colors were run up and a salute fired at sunrise, and after breakfast the boys had a showy parade, headed by their band, all directed by "Major Ripley." They marched to the northeast end of the Island, where the exercises for the day were held in the grove. Commissioners Draper and Bell were present. The former opened the proceedings with an address, in which the day and the occasion were interestingly and historically sketched. The President continued his remarks by assuring the employes of the Board who were present that those who were faithful to their charges need have no apprehension of dismissal from their positions, while the neglectful would at once be discharged when their faults became apparent. He closed with an assurance of good will on the part of the Board towards both the children and their instructors and guardians, and an individual determination of the members to constantly look after them with kindly regard.

Varied exercises followed, by the children, commencing with an address by Master James Alexander, then a patriotic song—"Arouse Columbia!" was spiritedly rendered by the boys. It was composed for the children by the blind poetess, Fanny Crosby, a graduate of the Institution for the Blind. Mr. John Comon read the Declaration of Independence, and with dialogue, recitation and song by the children—the girls participating—a neatly printed programme of exercises was carried out, giving much satisfaction to all concerned. In the evening the fireworks supplied by the Common Council were let off to the great delight of the children.

At the Blackwell's Island Lunatic Asylum, the unfortunates seemed to have a good time in speechifying, singing, playing various games, &c.

The House of Refuge inmates enjoyed a holiday programme of exercises both becoming to the day and agreeable to the participants. In the morning, at 11 o'clock, they repaired to the chapel, and there, after prayer by Rev. B. Horton, the Magna Charta of American freedom was read, and Mr. E. Ketchum, one of the managers, gave an address, historical in part, yet pointed with moral encouragement fitted to the years and condition of his audience. The children preceded and followed the reading and address with songs. In the afternoon, fire-crackers, torpedoes and other hand pyrotechnics were distributed to them.

THE DAY AT THE GREAT EASTERN.

The expectation that the Fourth of July would witness an immense crush of visitors to the *Great Eastern*, was realized on Wednesday—partially. The numbers which went to see the ship are variously estimated at from thirty to forty thousand—in steamboats, yachts and all manner of sailing craft, to look at her from the river. Multitudes also thronged the piers for the same purpose. The actual visitors, however, who paid for tickets was not over fifteen hundred, according to the best information which could be obtained on board of the ship. Acting under the instructions of the managers, the person who has charge of the registering apparatus refuses to give the number who pass in, while the person who sells the tickets shows a disposition to sell all who ask questions on that subject, leaving the reporters to count or to guess how many or how few go on board. The throngs of outside spectators continue to testify to the public interest in the great ship, and their admiration of her vast and beautiful proportions, while not one in ten thousand who wish to inspect her interior will pay a dollar for that purpose. Had the price of admission been fifty cents, ten thousand would probably have embraced the opportunity, and twice that number if it had been seasonably announced that twenty-five cents only would be charged.

THE CELEBRATION AMONG THE GERMANS.

The fourth was also extensively celebrated by our German citizens, their various places of amusement being crowded from morning till night, where they enjoyed their favorite lager and theatrical performances. A very large number had also left the City during the day and enjoyed a stroll through the country. Among these were the Turners, who left the City early in the morning to proceed to Strattonport, where they participated in the Sixth Anniversary of the Turnverein of that place.

The German Liederkranz, and the Orion, two of the most prominent societies, proceeded to West Point, where they had made arrangements for pic nics.

The members of the German Printers' Association, together with their wives and children, celebrated the first anniversary of their organization by a pic nic and noctural feast at Union Hill.

The members of Glee Club of the New Yorker Saengerbunde, together with their families and friends, celebrated the day at Gen. Wright's Park, at Hudson.

The members of the Egg Harbor Building Association went to Egg Harbor, where they were received on Tuesday evening, and feasted during the day.

The Glee Club Mozartverein went to Morrisania and Melrose, where they and the Haydn Mannerchor and Liedertafel, of the above named places, held a pic-nic.

The Parks at the upper portion of the City were also crowded. Bands of music performed favorite tunes, and at most of the places a display of fireworks were set off.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS.

Richard Ellis was injured in the head in Fifth-street, near First-avenue, while discharging a pistol. He was taken to his residence.

John Brady, a lad, while passing through Washington-street, received a severe wound in the thigh from a pistol, fired by another lad, whose name is unknown. Whether the act was intentionally done or not the police failed to learn. Brady was taken to the New-York Hospital.

Augustus Elker, a lad 14 years of age, shot himself through the left hand, while discharging a pistol at the corner of Jefferson-street and East Broadway. He was removed to the New-York Hospital.

William G. Shultz, a boy 12 years of age, was terribly burned by the explosion of a quantity of powder and fire-crackers in his pockets. He was taken to his residence, corner of Bowery and Bayard-streets.

Samuel Thompson, a lad, shot off two of his fingers while playing with a pistol, at the corner of Broome and Attorney-streets.

Jane Kelly, of Eighteenth-street, and Catherine O'Brien, of Eighteenth-street, were admitted to Bellevue Hospital for treatment. They had both been beaten in a brutal way—the former by her husband, and the other by some ruffians who attacked her in the street.

About 8½ o'clock in the evening a party of disorderly characters went to the porter-house kept by Wm. J. Gillespie, at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Tenth-avenue, and partook of drinks for which they refused to pay, after which they left the place, which was immediately closed by the proprietor. Soon the ruffians, largely increased in numbers, returned and demanded admission, but having met with refusal, they commenced an attack upon the door with stones and clubs. Gillespie warned them to desist, or he would fire upon them. No notice was taken of what they said, and when he entered the saloon he discharged a fowling-piece at the crowd, the shot from which took effect upon a young man named Edward McKeever, residing at No. 45 West Thirteenth-street, inflicting wounds which Dr. Fisher the Police Surgeon, who was called to attend him believes he cannot survive. Later in the evening the wounded youth was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and Gillespie yielded himself into the custody of Capt. Hopkins.

Lena March, a young married woman, residing at No. 107 Ridge-street, was accidentally shot in the left side of her head, by a pistol in the hands of her husband. The wound inflicted was a severe one.

A man named John Dunlop, residing at the corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Tenth-avenue, was shot in the leg, by a small cannon with which some lads were amusing themselves. He was concealed from their observation at the time. Dunlop was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Some wadding from a pistol which was fired by a lad whose name has not been ascertained lodged in the forehead of Albert Nicker, residing at No. 367 West Thirty-fifth-street. The sufferer, who is quite a little boy, was taken home.

Thomas Lane, a lad residing at No. 254 Mott-street, had one of his hands badly injured by the premature discharge of a pistol.

Thomas Meehan, a boy, had his hand disabled with a pistol. He resides at No. 138 Mulberry-street.

Walter Rich and Frederick Perrin, two lads, residing in Fortieth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, were very seriously burned in consequence of a flask of powder, which Perrin carried in his vest pocket, having exploded. Some sparks from fire-crackers which the lads were setting off fell into the flask.

Two Spaniards engaged in a fight on the dock at the foot of Thirty-seventh street, and one of them, Falician Montero, stabbed his antagonist, Eulizia Nato, three times, with a dirk-knife. Two of the wounds were made in the back, and the other in the left arm. Montero endeavored to escape from the police by jumping overboard and swimming to a vessel in the stream, but Officer Myers, of the Twenty-first Precinct, pursued him in a small boat, and captured him. Nato was taken to the Bellevue Hospital. The physicians state that his wounds are of a serious character.

Three Irishmen, named Mark, John and David Hines, became grossly intoxicated on Wednesday night, and meeting a man named Hughes at the corner of First-avenue and Forty fifth-street, assaulted him in a brutal manner. His wife interfered in his behalf, when the ruffians set upon her and beat her until she was insensible. Her jaw was broken by a blow with a stone which one of the assailants threw at her. All three of them were arrested and held for examination.

John Judge, a young man 17 years of age, was very dangerously shot in the left eye by a youth named James McCracken, with whom he had engaged in an altercation. Judge was removed to the City Hospital and placed under the care of Dr. Weir, while McCracken, having been arrested, was locked up. He admitted having shot Judge, but stated that he did so in self-defence.

Thomas Claffney, an Irishman, bar-tender in a saloon beneath the National Theatre, was seriously beaten and stabbed in the head by a party of ruffians from Mulberry-street, known as "Dead Rabbits." He was taken to the Hospital, where he said that he could identify three men named Patrick Hogan, Patrick Hagan and Patrick Farrel, as being of the gang who assaulted him.

Drs. Weir and Bell, the House-Surgeons of the New-York Hospital, had 38 cases placed under their care during the day and night of the Fourth—being just one case more than the number admitted to the institution on the same occasion last year. In the majority of instances the patients were suffering from gun shot wounds of the hand, and several amputations of the fingers had to be performed. The injured in this manner are mostly boys, who received their wounds by carelessly using pistols and fireworks.

Thomas Lenchan was severely burned about the hands and face with gunpowder at No. 112 Worth-street.

Samuel H. Lake, burned about the head and face with gunpowder at No. 155 Cherry-street.

Frank Crosby had his hand shattered by the explosion of a pistol in West Broadway.

Edwin Baker received a wound in the arm from the accidental discharge of a gun in Mulberry, near Houston-street.

John Carney, pistol-shot wound in the hand at No. 232 Mulberry-street.

Richard O'Donald—wound in the eye from a Roman candle, corner of Mercer and Spring streets.

Thomas Cobb—stabbed in the arm at No. 39 Washington-street.

Michael Smith—wounds about the head, received in a row at No. 6 Rector-street.

Wm. Donham—gunshot wound of leg, in Baxter, corner of Franklin-street.

Jacob Dilworth—gunshot wound of hand, Washington Market.

Edward McLaughlin was struck by a slung-shot, and badly cut about the forehead, in the New Bowery.

Dennis McNamara—pistol-shot wound of thigh. Shot by a man at the corner of Vesey and Church streets.

Ann Hart—pistol-shot wound of arm—Leonard-street, near Baxter.

Richard Prime—pistol-shot wound of hand—Thomas-street.

James Brady—pistol-shot wound of thigh. Shot by a man near the Washington Hotel, in Broadway.

Edward Baker and another lad, residing at No 182 Elizabeth street, also had his hand badly shattered by a pistol, under like circumstances.

John Carter, a boy, residing at No. 169 Hester-street, lost one of his fingers as he was firing his pistol.

FIRES.

At 8½ o'clock A. M. some fireworks exploded in the window of the store No. 98 Avenue B, and caused about $400 damages. Insured in the Rutgers Insurance Company.

At 9½ P. M. a fire happened in the three-story frame building Nos. 3 and 5 First-street, occupied by Charles Giffin as a hide house on the first floor, the second floor by B. W. Williams as a carpenter-shop, the third by John Kimpel as a cabinetmaker's establishment. The adjoining building, No. 7, occupied by James Kurtz, butcher, was also damaged. Total loss about $6,000. Mr. Giffin was insured for $1,000 in the United States Insurance Company; Mr. Williams, for $400 in the Market; and Mr. Kimpel, for $300 in the Rutgers. Loss on building, $600; insured. A Roman candle thrown into the carpenter's shop caused the fire.

At 10½ A. M. a fire broke out on the roof of the two-story frame dwelling No. 120 Ludlow-street. It was occasioned by a pack of lighted fire-crackers having been thrown upon the top of the building. Not a great deal of injury was done. Samuel G. Hellings is the occupant of the premises.

The ambrotype establishment of Marks & Deluce, No. 391 Canal-street, took fire at 12½ o'clock this morning. The damage done will reach $150.

An explosion occurred in the repository of fireworks, No. 262 West Thirty-fifth-street, and caused an alarm to be rung. Not much damage was done.

At 7½ P. M. a fire occurred in Mrs. Weaver's boarding-house, No. 1,179 Broadway, but in what manner cannot be explained. The loss is about $75; not insured. Capt. Speight states some members and runners belonging to Engine Co.'s Nos. 18 and 39, and Hose Co. No. 37, acted in a very disorderly manner and came near causing a firemen's riot, but the Police promptly interfered and checked their ruffianly conduct. He attributes their action to bad liquor.

At 8 o'clock the dormer window in the dwelling of James Healey, No. 73 West Seventeenth street, took fire and was destroyed with a portion of the roof. Loss, $150; insured in the Pacific Company.

At 4 o'clock a fire happened at the dwelling-house of Mr. Richard Highburg, No. 760 Second-avenue. Damage to the extent of $100 was done.

At 8½ o'clock P. M., a fire occurred at No. 64 James-street, and after it had been extinguished and the firemen were returning, an attack was made upon the members of Engine Company No. 16, when near the corner of New-Bowery and James-street. The men were driven from the rope and a serious riot was imminent, but a section of Police from the Fifth Precinct rushed in and put the belligerents to flight. The attack is said to have been made by runners attached to Engine Company No. 13, the same company which participated in the riot opposite French's Hotel, on Tuesday night. One man, James Miller, belonging to Engine Company No. 16, was very badly beaten, and the Police took him to the New-York Hospital, where he is still confined. Officer Heep, of the Fifth Precinct, arrested one of the rioters, named William Sheehan, whom he caught in the act of throwing stones in the midst of the crowd. He was locked up in the Fourth Precinct Station-house, whence he subsequently escaped. The building where the fire originated was used as a stable by Timothy Ryan, Michael O'Brien, and others, who had three of their horses burned to death. Their loss on building is estimated at $500—insured in the Market Insurance Company.

THE FIREWORKS.

The display of fireworks in the evening was on a more extensive scale than has characterized this part of the programme of any previous Fourth. Instead of being confined to three or four public squares as hitherto, there was an exhibition in more than a dozen different places, scattered over all parts of the City from the City Hall Park to Harlem. All ages, sexes, classes and conditions of Young America were accommodated, and the $7,000 appropriated by the Common Council for this part of the celebration received, for once, the approbation of the people. The pyrotechnics were under the superintendence of the Messrs. Edge, of Jersey City, who performed their part of the contract with entire satisfaction, and gave the public the worth of their money. Exhibitions took place in the following places:

City Hall Park, Madison-square, Tompkins-square, Jackson-square, Hamilton-square, East Broadway and Grand-street, Franklin-street and West Broadway, Mount Morris, Harlem, Fortieth-street and Fourth-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, Seventh-avenue and Broadway, Hammersly and Houston streets, &c., &c. The programme of the exhibition was varied to suit the locality of each display.

The crowds in attendance at all the places of exhibition were as usual immense, and comprised all ages, from the gray-haired veteran of seventy winters to the toddling infant in the nurse's arms. This was emphatically the people's part in the celebration, and as such was universally attended and hugely enjoyed.

The Fourth in Brooklyn.

The National Anniversary was duly observed in Brooklyn by all classes in a becoming manner. The day was ushered in by the ringing of bells and firing of cannon and a general explosion of small arms. Bells were rung and national salutes were fired again at noon and sunset. In the morning the Fifth Brigade, Gen. Crooke, paraded and marched through some of the principal streets, and in the evening there were two displays of fireworks—one in the Eastern and the other in the Western District—got up at an expense of $1,000. During the day there was as usual a continual turmoil caused by the discharge of small fireworks and firearms. Fortunately no fatal accidents occurred.

The Fourth in Jersey City.

The eighty-fourth Anniversary of American Independence was duly celebrated yesterday in Jersey City. At sunrise a national salute was fired by a detachment of the Hudson County Artillery at the head of Warren street. At noon a salute of thirty-three guns was fired from the foot of Morris-steet, and at sunset a salute of thirteen guns in Hamilton-square. The Continental Guard, under command of Capt. Leimback, made a parade in the forenoon.

The owners and masters of vessels lying in port, and the proprietors of hotels and public buildings, displayed their colors during the day. The bells of the respective churches were rung for an hour at sunrise, noon and sunset. In the evening a grand display of fireworks took place on the north side of Van Vorst-square, commencing at 8 and lasting until 10 o'clock, with music by Dodworth's Band. The day passed off very quietly; there were a few drunken skirmishes, but no accidents from fireworks or other causes.

Celebration of the day in the Different Towns along the Hudson.

All along the Hudson the glorious Fourth was celebrated in a becoming manner, and so various were the amusements in the different cities and villages. that all who had money to spend could take their choice as to whether they should witness a firemen's or military parade, balloon ascension, regatta, or join in an excursion or ball. In almost every town a splendid exhibition of fireworks closed the day.

At Hudson the firemen and military of that city made one of the most imposing parades ever witnessed there. Invitations were given the several companies along the river to join in the parade, many of whom responded. Several bands were in attendance. There was a grand ball in the evening.

At Kingston there was a balloon ascension.

At Poughkeepsie a fine military and firemen's procession, an oration by Hon. Tom Marshall, closing with a display of fireworks on Forbus Hill, were the order of the day. A serious fight occurred near the City Hall about 4 o'clock, in which several persons were engaged. The originators were arrested and lodged in jail.

Newburgh generally takes the lead of the other towns when any public display or celebration occurs, and the citizens of that village were not backward on the Fourth. The whole of the Nineteenth Regiment, with the Field and Staff Officers, together with the invited companies, had a grand parade through the principal streets to Washington's Head-quarters, where an oration was given. The day was ushered in by the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon, ending by a display of fireworks seldom witnessed on the Hudson.

At Coldspring and Peekskill, firemen's parade and fireworks.

At Sing Sing, a regatta and excursion.

At Tarrytown, a new fire-engine was received from the City, and a firemen's parade could not very well be dispensed with, so they celebrated the Fourth and received the engine at the same time. Engine Company No. 3, of Sing Sing, and Engine Company No 1, of White Plains, were invited, and were present. A ball was given in the evening at Clark & Odell's Hall.

Yonkers was rather backward all day, nothing being done. A gentleman, however more liberal and patriotic than the rest, spent $600 in fireworks, which were handsomely displayed in Palisade-avenue in the evening.

The Fourth in Boston.

Boston, Thursday, July 5.

The weather was delightful yesterday, and the programme for the celebration of Independence was carried out with complete success. Edward Everett's oration was among the best of his many patriotic and brilliant addresses.

The first prize at the City Regatta (six-oared boats) was won by *Harvard*—three miles in 18 minutes 53½ seconds; second prize was won by Sophomore-Class boat, in 19 minutes 2 seconds. Mr. S. Smith took the first prize for single sculls—two miles in 14 minutes 2½ seconds.

There were three successful balloon ascensions, and in the evening there was a brilliant display of fireworks.

The Fourth in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Thursday, July 5.

The day passed off quietly yesterday. The National Guard, one hundred strong, besides a powerful band, left this morning for Camp Bethlehem.

Naval.—The United States brigs *Bainbridge*, Woodhull, and *Dolphin*, Stedman, were at Buenos Ayres May 24. At Monte Video, May 22, the United States frigate *Congress*, Goldsborough, and steamer *Pulaski*, Macomb, were in port.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No 495 Broadway, New-York.
No 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

George B. Sloat & Co.'s
CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STICH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway,

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair-Dressing has no equal for dressing and preserving the hair.
NO ONE NEED BE BALD OR GRAY.
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER always restores the hair permanently to its youthful color.
IT IS NOT A DYE.
Dépôt, No. 355 Broome-st., New-York. For sale by all Druggists.

Milward's Needles
FOR
WHEELER & WILSONS
SEWING MACHINES.
These needles are made by hand, and of the best double refined English cast-steel, and warranted superior to all others.
J. FRED. MILWARD,
No 31 Warren-st., New-York.

Meyer's Miraculous
MAYER'S MIRACULOUS
VERMIN DESTROYER
VERMIN DESTROYER
Exterminates Rats and Mice, Roaches, Water Bugs and Garden Insects. Principal Dépôt, No. 612 Broadway. Sold by all druggists.

If any one should ask us what, in our opinion, arrived at by an impartial test, was the best and most honest compound remedy for preserving and beautifying the hair, and restoring gray hair to its original color, and the locks to the bald-headed, we should, without hesitation say Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative. See advertisement in another column.—*Louisville Journal.* Sold by all Druggists, Dépôt No. 444 Broadway

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO, No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

"The Fourth."—STRANGERS AND CITIZENS will find Prof FOWLER at his rooms, No. 308 Broadway, every day this week, to make Phrenological examinations. His Cabinet always open, and free to visitors.

Horace H. Day has Removed to Store No. 23 Liberty-st., where he offers the balance of his stock of Rubber Goods, including a large quantity of shirred and other Elastic Goods and Combs, for sale cheap, to close his business.

Dr. Rigg's Water-Proof Multipedal Truss is always clean; worn in bathing; protects the cord, and cures hernia without injury. Also, new instruments for varicocele and enlarged veins. Astor-House, Barclay-st.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

The New Store of
BALL, BLACK & CO.
IS NOW OPEN
and the public are invited to an inspection of the large assortment of new and beautiful goods offered for sale, Broadway, corner Prince-st.
H. BALL. W. BLACK. E. MONROE.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.
FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.
The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.
ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Ayre's Sarsaparilla
Is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. Such a remedy is surely wanted by those who suffer from strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the following complaints:
Scrofula and Scrofulous Complaints, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Syphilis and Syphilitic Affections, Mercurial Disease, Dropsy, Neuralgia or Tic Douloureux, Debility, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from Impurity of the Blood.
This compound will be found a great promoter of health when taken in the Spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt people enjoy better health and live longer for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.
During late years the public have been misled by large bottles pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of diseases it is intended to cure.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO, Lowell, Mass. Price $1 per bottle; six bottles in one package $5.
Sold by all druggists everywhere.

Sure Cure for Piles, &c.
A new remedy for Bleeding, Blind and Itching Piles, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, &c. A liquid; warranted to cure; if not, the money will be refunded. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, Chemist, No. 71 Prince-st., Boston. Sold wholesale and retail by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and by all druggists. Certificates with each bottles.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt, No. 33 Platt-st.

Boats.—Pleasure and ship's boats, wooden and metallic. All near the water should now select their boats. INGERSOLL'S largest and cheapest boat bazaar in the world No. 243 South-st.

MARRIED.

Gilbert—Pitcher.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 5, by Rev. N. E. Smith, Augustus De P. Gilbert to Elizabeth, daughter of Elias Pitcher, Esq.

Spencer—Miller.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, July 4, by Rev. A. Elmendorf, D. D., Thomas T. Spencer to Lizzie A., daughter of the late John Miller, Esq., of Providence, R. I.

Berry—Luce.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, July 3, by Rev. Dr. B. C. Taylor, Rev. Philip Berry, of Hackensack, N. J., to Miss Magdalene, daughter of the late Dr. Luce, of Bremen, Germany.

Plimpton—Crosby.—In South Bergen, N. J., on Thursday, July 5, by Rev. E. W. French, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Chas. R. Plimpton, of North Yarmouth, Me., to Miss Emma L., second daughter of O. H. Crosby, Esq., of South Bergen, N. J.

DIED.

Jardine.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 4, after a protracted illness, Ellie A., eldest child of David and Kate F. Jardine, aged 5 years, 10 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 137 West 38th-st., this day, (Friday,) July 6, at 12½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

☞ California and Scottish papers please copy.

Inglis.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, July 4, James Inglis, aged 69 years, 11 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 41 Hammond-st., this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Pettes.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 4, Mr. Robert F. Pettes, in the 73d year of his age.

His friends are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 134 West 39th-st., this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

O'Donohue.—In this City, on Thursday morning, July 5, Mary Josephine, daughter of Joseph J. and Teresa M. J. O'Donohue, aged 13 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs Mary Riley, No. 109 East 17th st.

Conroy.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 3, Rev. John Conroy, of this diocese.

High Mass was sung on Thursday morning, at St. Columba's Church, from which the funeral took place to the Cathedral, where his remains were deposited with the usual ceremonies.

Tomlinson.—In this City, on Friday, June 29, in consequence of an accident received on the Hudson River Railroad, John B. Tomlinson, in the 49th year of his age.

His remains were interred in the Jersey City Cemetery.

Wells.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 4, John M. Wells, (of the firm of Wells & Aikman,) in the 26th year of his age.

The remains have been removed to Gloversville, N. Y.

Mermier.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 4, at 10½ o'clock, of diphtheria, Ernest Mermier, aged 3 years, 7 months and 17 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his afflicted parents, Myrtle av. second house from Kent av. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Vanderhoof.—In Harlem, on Wednesday, July 4, Rachel Amelia Randell, wife of C. S. Vanderhoof, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner Avenue A and 119th st., this (Friday) afternoon, July 6, at 5 o'clock.

Disosway.—At Oyster Bay, L. I., at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Sarah Burtis, Anne E., daughter of Wm. P. and Ann Eliza Disosway, of this City.

The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Ray.—At Saratoga Springs on Tuesday, July 3, Robt. Ray, Jr., M. D., in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner 28th-st. and 9th av., at 10 o'clock A. M. this day, (Friday,) July 6.

Mortimer.—At Lake Mahopac, on Wednesday, July 4, Helen, infant daughter of Helen and Morton Mortimer, aged 6 months and 15 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. Belden, No. 428 West 23d st., at 10 o'clock A. M. this day, (Friday,) July 6.

Eddy.—In Berlin, Conn., on Monday, July 2, Mrs. Mary Eddy, relict of the late Jesse Eddy, aged 74 years.

McClellan.—At his residence at Millburn, near Hudson, in the County of Columbia, on the 28th inst., Hon. Robert McClellan, aged 83 years.

Mr. McClellan was a native of Columbia County. He graduated at Williams College, and after the usual course of preparatory study, was admitted to the Bar in 1828, and established himself at Middleburgh, in the County of Schoharie. He there engaged in an extensive and lucrative practice, and soon rose to prominence in his profession.

In the Autumn of 1836, he was elected one of the Representatives in the Twenty-fifth Congress from the double district, then composed of the Counties of Schoharie, Greene and Delaware. He served with great fidelity and firmness at a time well calculated to test his claim to these qualities. It was during the first two years of Mr. Van Buren's Administration that the attempt was made, and unsuccessfully renewed, to establish the Independent Treasury. As an Administration measure, it encountered a clamorous and fierce opposition, greatly strengthened by the depressed condition of the business of the country and the embarrassed state of its finances. Plainly wise and necessary, as was the measure itself, it required more than ordinary courage to stand up in its defence, amidst the defection of political friends and in the face of an excited community misled by misrepresentation. But Mr. McClellan was not a man to yield what he knew to be right to any other consideration, and he gave to the measure in all its changing fortunes his earnest support. Though failing then of success, he lived to see, years afterwards, the adoption of the measure, and its benefits to the country acknowledged by all parties.

As a Representative in Congress, Mr. McClellan aimed to make himself useful rather than conspicuous. His services in Committee were valuable, and in the House he was esteemed one of the most faithful and intelligent members. He spoke rarely, but always commanded attention, and secured respect for his opinions. His advocacy of the claim of the heirs of Fulton to remuneration is well remembered as an eloquent and impressive effort.

At the close of his term in Congress, he removed to the County of Columbia. In 1840 he was elected from the same district to the Twenty-seventh Congress and served through that term. Since his retirement from Congress he has continued to reside near Hudson, engaged in the practice of his profession.

It is nearly two years since he was struck down by disease while actively engaged in the exciting duties of a political canvass. From that attack he never entirely recovered, and within the last few weeks he sank gradually till his decease. He has been taken away in the prime of life and in the midst of a career of activity and usefulness.

Mr. McClellan was a man of ardent temperament, impulsive and warm hearted. He had many friends, and they loved him for his social qualities and genial nature, for his frankness, and for his zealous and unselfish devotion to their interests. His integrity was unquestioned, and whether in public or private life he commanded respect and esteem. The earnest heartiness of his manner and the kindliness of his bearing, even towards his political opponents, were in happy contrast with the cold and distant formalities which too often separate those who differ in opinion. Such was Robert McClelland. Those who knew him, as did the writer of this brief notice, through all the stages of youth and manhood, will ever cherish his memory.—Com.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES;
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 317, July 5 1860.
23, 61, 63, 8, 24, 68, 76, 22, 11, 7, 44, 20.
Class No 318 July 5, 1860.
61, 28, 76, 1, 68, 14, 54, 30, 77, 56, 62, 12, 33, 59.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del, July 5 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

PERFECT FITTING
SHIRTS
WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
UP STAIRS.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Made to Measure at $18 per doz., or Six for $9.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in retail stores at $1 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, AT $2 EACH.
P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50 cents per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50 cents	1 50
Profit	2 65
Total	$18 00

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

USE PARSONS' ROACH AND RAT EXTERMINATOR,
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Use Parsons' Roach and Rat Exterminator.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Use Parsons' Roach and Rat Exterminator.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Money returned if not successful, by BARNES & PARK, New-York. Sold by druggists generally.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
Notice is hereby given that the GREAT EASTERN will be prepared for the reception of visitors on TUESDAY, July 3, between the hours of 9 in the morning and 6 in the evening.
P. S.—The price of admission is fixed at One Dollar each for adults, and Fifty Cents for children under 12 years of age.
By order of the Directors.
J. H. YATES, Secretary.
New-York, July 2, 1860.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER
BRANCH OFFICE,
No. 218 BROADWAY,
MUSEUM BUILDING.
First Edition ready at 2 P. M. Advertisements received till 12 M.
Second Edition ready at 2½ P. M. Advertisements received till 1 P. M.
Third Edition ready at 4 P. M. Advertisements received till 3 P. M.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.
The old and only article to exterminate Bed-Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Garden Insects, &c., without Poison.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS,
Exterminate Rats, Mice and all Vermin. Buildings, Ships, &c., cleared by contract. BARNES & PARK, No. 13 Park-row, and No. 424 Broadway, and sold by all Druggists and Grocers. Beware of imitations.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 506 Broadway.

SECOND EDITION FOR JULY NOW READY OF
APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE.
The
OFFICIAL RAILWAY GUIDE OF THE COUNTRY.
It contains
NEARLY ONE HUNDRED RAILWAY MAPS.
For sale
THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES and CANADA.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, N. Y.

529 BROADWAY, 529
New-York.
PRO BONO PUBLICO.
THE BEAUTIFUL ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE.
THE NEW IMPROVED SHUTTLE MACHINE,
Manufactured by GEO. B. SLOAT & CO.,
And for sale at wholesale and retail at prices unsurpassed for so elegantly-finished machines, and accompanied with a perfect and full guarantee of their efficiency. Good agents wanted.
LEWIS P. BEERS, No. 529 Broadway, New-York.

26—JUNE.
SOOTHING AND BRACING.—There is no preparation in existence which has such a soothing effect in cases of nervous excitement as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Although the fame of this renowned invigorant rests mainly on its astonishing cures of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and intestinal disorders, it is equally efficacious in nervous complaints. Thousands of ladies resort to it as a remedy for hysteria, fluttering of the heart, nervous headache, vertigo, general debility, and all peculiar disturbances and derangements to which, as a sex, they are subject. It cheers and tightens the depressed mental powers as well as strengthens the body, and its use is never followed (as is the case where ordinary tonics are administered) by any unpleasant reaction.

PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES!
DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY.
This great medicine can be sent to any part of the country. Just try it if you have the Piles. Address to No. 158 Bowery, New-York.

CRICKET.
A match will be played on the St. George's ground at Hoboken, commencing, on FRIDAY the 6th instant, between an Eleven of the St. George's and Eleven of the Union Club of Philadelphia. Admittance at the Western entrance. Charge ten cents. Members admitted by their tickets.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR PILES.
If you are troubled with external or internal Piles use Dr. WITMER'S medicine. You never will be sorry. Only agent No. 158 Bowery, New-York.

$40. PARKER SEWING-MACHINES. $40.
First class, Double-Thread, Rapid and Noiseless. Under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, &c. Office, VERNON & CO., No. 469 Broadway. Agents wanted everywhere.

BLIND PILES! BLIND PILES!
How long have you been troubled with the Piles? Dr. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY will cure you for life. Call at No. 158 Bowery, New-York.

Metropolitan Hotel, July 3, 1860.
MR. PETERS, OF THE NATIONAL HOTEL, Long Branch, for whom I entertain the kindest feelings, and who has at all times commanded my advice in the management of his hotel, has published a card, which implies that I have a business connection with his establishment. This is not the case. I have no interest in any hotel save the Metropolitan of this City.
LEWIS LELAND.

GREELEY'S BOURBON WHISKY BITTERS—For all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Bitters are considered the most efficacious tonic and stimulant, as well as the most agreeable stomachic ever offered the public, and are a certain preventive of chills and fever. For sale everywhere. BARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agents, New-York.

CORNS, BUNIONS, CLUB AND INVERTED nails successfully treated by LITTLEFIELD & WESTERVELT, Practical Chiropodists, No. 518 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. We promise no more than we perform, and give the highest testimonials from physicians and private families who have employed us for the last twenty years.

FINE PLATED WARE AT REDUCED PRICES. Ice pitchers, $6 50 to $10; coffee urns, $9 to $15; tea sets, 6 pieces, $20 to $35; cake baskets, $4 to $6; castors, $3 to $12; decanter stands, $3 to $12; forks and spoons, $2 to $6 per dozen; napkin rings, butter dishes, waiters, &c., at the store of
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

CRICKET.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF St. George's Cricket Club will be held at the Club-house, Hoboken, on FRIDAY, July 6, at 8 o'clock P. M.
By order J. D. BAGE, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
No. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mdlle WELLS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c. &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depot: $45, $60, $100, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Busson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
ENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale.
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 Times Office.

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Overstrung Pianos,
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WM. HALL & SON, NO. 543 BROADWAY, BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STREETS.—BRIGGS' PATENT, or the Violin Piano.
"The best Piano existing."
ALEXANDRE ORGANS, from 5 to 16 Registers.
PRINCE & CO.'S Celebrated Melodeons; all styles.
HALL'S celebrated Guitars; Guitar Strings.
HALL'S New Patent Banjos. Violin Strings.
New Catalogue of Music, sent by mail on receipt of 7 cents in stamps.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

ALBERT WEBER'S OVERSTRUNG grand-action iron-frame Piano-fortes, unsurpassed in sweetness and power, beauty and durability. Warranted for 3 years. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

A. E. THOMPSON, NO. 430 BROOME-ST., ONLY one block east of Broadway, has constantly on hand the best assortment of Pianos in the City, at prices from $25 to $300. All fully guaranteed. Pianos to let.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school will commence on THURSDAY, September 20. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 10 Gramercy Park, (East 20th-st.) Applications for the admission of pupils to her school can be made by letter until the 1st of September. After that date, Miss HAINES will be at home to attend to them in person.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
REV. A. R. WOLFE, PRINCIPAL.
This institution aims to make the education of young ladies comprehensive, substantial and eminently Christian. While thoroughness in the elementary branches is regarded as a first necessity, the course of study involves the highest style of refined and systematic culture. Superior facilities are provided for the practical acquisition of the French language, and the services of an accomplished teacher and composer of music are engaged to secure a thorough training in that department. The Principal, aided by efficient teachers, devotes his constant personal attention to the work of supervision and instruction. Situated on the eastern slope of Orange Mountain, a mile distant from Eagle Rock and Lewellyn Park, in one of the most healthy and attractive Summer resorts about New-York City, the institution is quite accessible and yet sufficiently retired. The next academic year will commence Sept. 12. Terms for board, tuition, &c., $300 per annum. For circulars, &c., address the Principal.

$100 PER YEAR. $100
FORT PLAIN SEMINARY—for both sexes. Able faculty—brick buildings—on the New-York Central Railroad. Fall term commences Aug. 21. Write for a catalogue, to W. H. BANNISTER, Principal, Fort Plains, N. Y.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL, NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—NO. 596 BROADWAY.—Schools supplied with competent teachers, and parents with school circulars. References—Faculties of Amherst and Rutgers Colleges, Dr. Lowell Mason. Wanted, a lady teacher of the harp and vocal music; salary $500 and board; a professor of music, (piano, violin and singing;) also other teachers.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, 830 BROADWAY, F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, Italian, German, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Ladies' classes from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Gentlemen's classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For further information, apply to F. MARTINELLI.

FINE SUMMER RESORT FOR BOYS—Among the mountains, at Litchfield, Conn. Mental and physical education combined, at the Elm Park School. Pupils taken for quarter. Address the Principal. DR. J. RICHARDS.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Ashland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated. Under ten $125; above that age, $150. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, the Principal. Location unsurpassed.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, male or female, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals, LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—COLLEGIATE organization with a systematic domestic department. $150 per year. Fall term opens Aug. 30. Address A. W. COWLES, Elmira, N. Y.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated Circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail or otherwise.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

SUMMER TUITION.
A gentleman, highly qualified as a teacher, desires an engagement as private tutor during the months of August and September. Reference may be had to Marlborough Churchill, Sing Sing, N. Y., and many others. Address S. R., Sing Sing, N. Y.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE WHO has previously traveled in Europe, and wishes to finish his professional studies there, is desirous of securing a position as tutor to one or more young men who may wish to travel or study in Europe. Satisfactory references given. Apply to Dr. C. R. Agnew, No. 266 4th-av., New-York, or address TUTOR, care of Prof. Noah Porter, New-Haven, Conn.

A GRADUATE OF COLLEGE, AND ALSO recently of a Theological Seminary, solicits a situation in a literary institution, or as private tutor. Address M. A., Box No. 107 Times Office.

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Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTE, BELLS, DRUMS, and CASTAGNETTES, Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, and 4 tunes.
PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers,
Musical Boxes repaired. No. 21 Maiden-lane, N.Y.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.—A small stone cottage, on the Jay Farm, at Bedford, Westchester County, suitable for a family in search of good air and comfort, rather than show. It will be plainly furnished, vegetables supplied until November, and pasture for a horse and cow, at $400 for the season or the year. Distance from town, two hours by the Harlem Railroad, and from the Katonah (telegraph) and Bedford Stations two miles. Apply to FIELD & McLEAN, No. 9 Pine-st.

STATIONERY.

DAVID WALKER, STATIONER, PRINTER, and Blank-Book Manufacturer, No. 2 Park-place, under the Broadway Bank. TAGS and Counting-Room NOTIONS in great variety.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.—FOR SALE—A SPLENDID STOCK of marble and slate-bed tables at $250 and $300. [illegible] furnished, and second-hand tables for sale and to let. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

MACHINERY.

BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM BOILER saves thirty per cent. in fuel. Cylinder boilers can be altered [illegible]. Send for a circular. E. BOARDMAN, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—HAMILTON-HOUSE, CORNER OF 28th st. and Broadway. Citizens and strangers can now obtain cool, airy rooms for the Summer, permanent or transient. The house is now newly refitted and furnished; very desirable rooms insured to families, and large single rooms for gentlemen. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two gentlemen can be accommodated with a large, well-furnished front room on third story; house has all the modern improvements. Family private; references required. Apply at No. 69 West 27th-st.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMmodated with rooms and board at No. 1 Waverley-place, corner of Broadway. Day boarders $3 per week.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS ON THE first or second floor of an English basement house will be let, with partial board, to a person having good reference. Inquire at No. 25 Concord-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with nicely furnished rooms, with full or partial board. House has all the modern improvements, only five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 66 Hicks-st.

NOS. 35 AND 37 WEST THIRTIETH-ST.—Southerners and others desirous of obtaining rooms for the season in one of the most delightful locations in the City, can now be accommodated with suites or single rooms on the second and third floors, furnished in the best style or unfurnished, in those two new and eligible brown-stone buildings which are delightfully located between Broadway and 5th-av.; also, a delightful office for a physician. Table first-class. References exchanged.

WANTED.—FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS; BOTH hot and cold water, with plain, substantial board, for three adults, three children, (three to fifteen years of age,) and servant. Location below 14th st., and terms not to exceed $100 per month. Address M. A., Box No. 1,196 Post-office.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, FIFTH-AVENUE, Broadway, and Twenty-second-street; parties visiting New-York, will find very cool, airy, elegantly furnished rooms with baths attached, in this quiet and delightfully located hotel, conducted on the European plan.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RATES, FOR THE SUMMER, desirable rooms for a family or single gentlemen furnished or unfurnished, and with or without board. Persons of religious habits preferred. Apply at No. 163 Lexington-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO A small family in a large brown-stone private house—all of the floor above the parlors, including kitchen, water-closet, &c. Rent $28 a month to May. Apply at No. 796 6th-av.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A private family, within a short distance of the City Hall. Terms moderate. Address J. B., Box No. 162 Times office.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH FIRST-CLASS board, at No. 225 West 14th-st. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THE subscriber has arranged to accommodate families and individuals at the large farm mansion of the late Chas. Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. The house is admirably adapted for the convenience of families, the ground ample and well shaded; in short, every comfort that a farm can produce is offered to those desiring a residence for the Summer. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE, L. I.—The subscribers have opened their house at Meadowside for the reception of Summer Boarders. It is a large farm-house, well shaded, situated by the water, with accommodations for bathing, &c. For further particulars inquire of FRANCIS ENDICOTT, No. 59 Beekman-st., between the hours of 3 and 6 P. M. Address by mail W. C. & J. D. FEEKS, Locust Valley.

BOARDING.—PERSONS WISHING BOARD during the Summer months in a pleasant, healthy situation on the banks of the Hudson river, where there is a good shore for bathing, and where they will be conveyed to and from the landing at Milton without charge. For terms and other particulars, address JOHN E. LAWSON, Marlborough, Ulster County, N. Y.

A HOME IN A PLEASANT PLACE.—BOARDers will be received in the family of Mr. EDWARD POST, Bellport, L. I., for the summer; three hours ride from New-York, by railroad, will bring you to the beautiful village. Fine sea air and fine bathing and fine rides will be enjoyed. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of those who come. Address as above.

SUMMER BOARD IN ULSTER COUNTY, NEAR THE HUDSON.—Two quiet families can procure comfortable apartments, with good plain fare, in a country residence, beautifully located on high ground; scenery charming; no mosquitoes. The place has the advantage of iron springs. Terms reasonable. Address FARMER, Esopus, N. Y.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS CAN be obtained in the pleasant and healthy village of Fishkill—a place for many years the favorite resort of citizens. Beautiful rides and fine mountain air. For further particulars address Mrs. M. V. W. LISTON, Fishkill village.

COUNTRY BOARDING—WITHIN SIX MINutes drive of the New-Hamburg landing on the Hudson River R. R., in a well-shaded and large country house; a family of 5 or 6 can be well accommodated, with use of horses, &c., if desired. For particulars inquire before 12 M., of E. B. SERVOSS, in the Park Bank.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMily of four persons, in some private family where but few boarders are taken. Location to be on the Sound or Hudson River, within an hour's sail of New-York. Good bathing indispensable. Address, with full particulars, E., Box No. 134 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD ON WASHINGTON Heights, at Carmansville; one or two gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board in a private family. The location is desirable—accessible by cars and boat; 45 minutes to Chambers-st. Address, with name, W. A., Box No. 160 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE EDIFICE OF THE Flushing Female Institute, on Seneca Hill, will be opened for boarders after July 16. A large parlor on the ground floor and two rooms in the third story still vacant. Apply on the premises to S. K. ROBERTS.

ELMWOOD—BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—THIS summer boarding house is now open for boarders; rooms large; terms moderate; within one hour's ride by rail from New-York. E. L. COOKE.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT A FARM-HOUSE NEAR Sing Sing, situation desirable, a few families can be accommodated. For particulars inquire of A. S. RICHARDS, No. 44 Cortlandt-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ONE HOUR AND FORTY MINUTES FROM THE CITY.
The Triton House, Glen Cove, is now open and in order for the reception of guests. The house is situated near the Sound, with a beautiful grove attached. Visitors will find this a cool retreat. A good table, safe bathing and no mosquitoes. Steamer GEORGE LAW leaves Catharine-slip every day at 3 o'clock P. M., and the LONG ISLAND at 4 o'clock P. M.
N. B.—A good stable attached to the House.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,
MANCHESTER, VERMONT.
Manchester is situated (near the base of the Green Mountains) fifty miles north of Albany and Troy, and thirty south of Rutland, where regular connections are made with trains for Manchester. For health and beauty of location this village is unsurpassed. Visitors are assured that at this Hotel they will find those comforts and conveniences usually met with at first-class hotels.
Mrs. E. M. VANDERLIP & SON, Proprietors.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs. REED & FRY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have reopened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in redecorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day, after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

WHITE HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—This House on Shrewsbury River, fronting the sea, has been entirely refurnished, and is now open for the reception of visitors. There are forty acres of ground, and the facilities for bathing, shooting, crabbing, fishing and sailing are unequaled. Steamers, *Long Branch* and *Highland Light*, daily. Delaware and Raritan Railroad three times every day. THAYER & NONES, Proprietors.

CARLISLE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, PA.—Cool and dry mountain air, pleasant society, good table, warm and cold baths, sulphur and mountain waters, good music, and easy of access, being only 7 hours' ride by railroad from New-York. Terms moderate. For particulars, address VISSCHER, OWEN & CO., No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

RICHFIELD SULPHUR SPRINGS.—THE National Hotel, enlarged and entirely refitted, with spacious lodging and sitting rooms and parlors, is now open as a boarding-house. Daily stages run from Little Falls and Herkimer, by beautiful mountain roads to Richfield. Refer to Rev. Dr. Spring, and other guests of the house. EDWARD CANEY.

HEATH HOUSE, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J., is now open for the reception of company. Communications by letter will be promptly attended to. Express train on Saturday evenings for Schooley's Mountain, leaving Courtlandt-st., 5:10 P. M. On the 3d, one at the same hour.
D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH, is now open. Through tickets at the Long Island Railroad dépôt, Brooklyn. SAMMIS & DOMINY.

FIREWORKS.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
DEPOT, NO. 47 MAIDEN-LANE,
HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 37 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y.
Fire-crackers, Torpedoes, Joss-sticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and public exhibitions, of superior quality, at less than usual prices. Address orders by mail or telegraph to GEO. B. COLEY, No. 37 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

LONGWORTH'S STILL CATAWBA.
IN HALF-PINT BOTTLES,
FOR RESTAURANTS, ETC.
FREDERICK A. COZZENS,
Sole Agents, No. 73 Warren-st.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.—This unrivaled remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Complaints, Derangement of the Liver, Salt Rheum, and diseases peculiar to women, continues to work out marvelous cures.
See certificates from gentlemen of the highest respectability by sending for a pamphlet.
Natural Water, $3 per dozen.
Bathing Water, $2 per dozen. C. L. MATHER, Agent, Astor House and No. 550 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, JULY 6,
At 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn.
Regular Weekly Sale of Furniture—Mahogany piano, book-case, bureaus, bedsteads, tables, chairs, crockery, glassware, cook stoves, refrigerators, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, July 11, 1860,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
THE CHATHAM BANK PROPERTY,
SITUATE ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF DUANE AND CHAMBERS STS., AS EXTENDED,
(If not previously sold at private sale.)
The lot on the southeast corner of Chambers-st. (as extended according to law) and Duane-st., comprising a front of 41 feet 3 inches on Chambers-st., 19 feet 5 inches on Duane-st., 28 feet on the easterly side, and 50 feet 5 inches on the southerly side, together with the brown-stone building covering the original lot, 28 by about 80 feet, and known as the Chatham Bank. The building was built a few years since, in the very best and most substantial manner of materials the best that could be procured in the market, and suitable for use again.
Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.
The property will be sold free and clear of all taxes and assessments. The purchaser to remove the building previous to 1st September next.
For maps and particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 85 Wall-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, July 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful pair of bright bay carriage horses, 7 and 8 years old, well matched, well broke, and have been used as family horses; are warranted perfectly sound and spirited; good travelers in single or double harness. Also, a city-made carriage, with harness, blankets, &c. This is a rare opportunity for parties desirous of purchasing to obtain a fine establishment as the owners part with the entire concern in consequence of leaving the City.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, July 7, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine two-seated barouche, in perfect order, made by Miner & Stevens, without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.
PRIVATE SALE.—A SPLENDID ENGLISH double gun, 28 in. laminated steel. Barrel weighs 8 lbs., 10 guage, made to order by Lewis & Tombes.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1860, the well-known Phillip's Mansion House and about 14 acres of choice land, with grist-mill and half the mill-pond, located half a mile north of Tarrytown dépôt. For further particulars inquire of JACOB STORM, on the premises, or of Z. COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.
The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets during the Summer, through this region, commencing June 5. Fare for the entire Excursion $7 80. Tickets good for ten days. Leave Cortlandt-st. at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. Leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Apply for tickets at either place. For further information, apply to H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, 69 Wall-st.

ENCAMPMENT OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.
STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.
During the encampment of this well-known and justly celebrated Regiment, trains will run direct every half hour of the day, from Vanderbilt's Landing to the Encampment Station. The Regiment will parade and the Band perform at frequent intervals between the hours of 6 A. M. and 9 P. M. Fare from New-York to the Encampment Station, 20 cents.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS.
STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD.
Trains will run over the road every hour during the day, from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M., (excepting at 12 M.) No excursion in the vicinity of New-York affords a more beautiful ride. Fare through from New-York only 25 cents. Tickets can be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 2 Bowling-green, at the ferry, or at the dépôt on the island.

EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, N. J., VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
Societies, Churches, Sunday-schools, &c., desirous of forming excursion parties to the above delightful watering place, will be dealt with on very liberal terms on application at the Company's Office corner of Fulton and Church sts.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. The substantial steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX, will leave Robinson-st. at 8 o'clock, Spring-st. at 8:15, Amos-st. Pier at 8:25, Peck-slip at 8:40, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 9 A. M.; returning by 4 P. M., landing at Pier No. 4, Robinson and Spring sts. Fishing tackle, bait, dinner, &c., provided. Fare 50 cents.

CHARLES D. BLAIR SOCIAL UNION.—First annual Pic-nic to Dudley's Grove, FRIDAY, July 13, 1860. Steamer CERES and barge CEDAR HILL leave West 10th-st. (late Amos) at 7½, and West 30th-st. at 8 A. M. A band will accompany the excursionists. Tickets 50 cents, to be had of members, or the Treasurer, W. B. LINN, No. 656 Greenwich, cor. Barrow st.

FOR COZZENS', WEST POINT, NEWBURGH and Poughkeepsie daily, by steamboat ALIDA. See advertisement in another column.

EXCURSIONS.—THE WELL-KNOWN STEAMER RED JACKET is now open for excursion engagements, on reasonable terms. Apply to J. H. BRAISTED, on Steamer *Wyoming*, Pier No. 2 North River.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE LARGE BRICK FACTORY IN 3d-av., corner of 83d-st., lately occupied by John C. Parker as a carriage factory. This factory has a frontage of 25 feet on 3d-av. and 180 feet on 83d-st., with extensions on the rear lots. A large show-room on the first floor, Croton water and gas in the workshops; also a six horse power steam engine and boiler, in good working order, which will be let with the factory, or sold, as may be desired. This will make a desirable location for any manufacturing business. For further particulars, apply to or address, JOHN C. PARKER, 83d-st., Yorkville, N. Y.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER—THE whole or part of the third-story of the new brick building Nos. 133, 135 and 137 Bank-st., being one room 80x100 feet, with light on every side. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to M. F. SCHUREMAN, on the premises, or to GULIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY BRICK house, double pitch roof, containing 16 rooms; is put in complete order; parlors paneled, papered, and halls, with chandeliers, stationary wash-tubs, range and furnace, &c., No. 72 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn. Apply at No. 218 Court-st. H. STEVENSON.

OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Two front offices, on fourth floor, at No. 113 Nassau-st.; two workshops, 30 by 50 feet, with ten windows in each, in rear building, No. 208 William-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE AND basement of, and a number of fine, light offices on 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th stories, in the new building No. 83 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts., this City. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A LEASE FOR SIX YEARS—The well-known Farmers' and Drovers' Hotel, No. 77 Robinson-st., with covenants of renewal. Inquire of CHAS. WHITING, No. 130 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms large, and vacant lots adjoining for saw or rolling mills, &c.; engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists' tools for sale.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER at low rates by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

MASSER'S
FIVE MINUTE
ICE CREAM FREEZERS,
As Improved for 1860.
WITH STAMPED IRON COVERS AND BOTTOMS—TINNED.
The only Freezer known which is constructed on true Scientific principles.
The Cheapest, Best and most Economical; requiring less ice and less labor than any other, being at the same time the most durable in structure, and most certain in its operations.
Sole Agent for the United States,
E. KETCHAM & CO.,
Manufacturers of Japanned and Planished Tin Ware, No. 289 Pearl-st., New-York.

THE OLD JAVA COFFEE POT.
HOTEL COFFEE BOILER—BARTLETT'S Patent—is decidedly the best coffee pot in use. By its peculiar, yet simple construction, it preserves and distils the rich aroma, and thus secures the full flavor of the coffee thereby making better coffee with one-third less.
The highest premium, a silver medal, was awarded the Old Java Coffee Pot, by the American Institute, 1859. Call and examine, or send for a circular.
BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, 426 Broadway.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR,
With FILTER and WATER-COOLER combined,
Is the best self-ventilating Provision Preserver in the World.
BARTLETT & LESLEY,
Sole Manufacturers,
No. 426 Broadway, New-York.

STOP AND REFLECT BEFORE YOU waste your money in purchasing a poor article. GRIFFIN & ROWE'S Patent Ice Breakers are recommended by all who have used them; they save their cost in ice, and do not injure the refrigerator. Take one home and try it. For sale by all hardware and house-furnishing stores. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 215 Pearl-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE.—THE BEAUTIful and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon-avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 28 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE PLOT OF LOTS FOR SALE—Between Broadway and Central Park. 32 lots on 76th and 77th sts. and 8th-av., which is one of the best opportunities in the market for investment or speculation. E. EDDY & CO., No. 31 Liberty-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY PLACE IN BERKSHIRE, MASS.—The subscriber offers for sale the Mansion House and farm of Judge Curtis, in Pittsfield, in the County of Berkshire, Mass. The house and farm lying within a ring fence, contain about one hundred and seventy-four acres, of which about seventy acres are finely wooded, a large part with a heavy growth mostly of hard wood. The residue is tillage and grass land of the best quality.
The Mansion House is large and convenient, and with its accessories of stables, garden and orchard, every way suited to the wants of a family in a first-class country residence. A farm house and all suitable farm buildings are at a convenient distance from the Mansion House. The avenues to the house, one of which is through the woodland and the other over the open ground, each half a mile in length—the beautiful slope of the land towards the south, sheltered by wood from the north and west, and the charming views of mountains and valleys from every part of the grounds, render it one of the most attractive spots in the valley of the Housatonic. Considering the natural beauties of the place, and the judicious improvements which have been made upon it, it is believed there are few places in the country more worthy of the attention of those who desire a healthful, convenient and beautiful country residence. At the entrance of the Woodland avenue there is a pretty cottage lodge.
The Mansion House is completely furnished and ready for occupation, and the purchaser can have such portion, or the whole of the furniture as he may desire to take at reasonable prices.
Other lands of the same proprietor, in immediate proximity to the above, will be sold therewith at the option of the purchaser.
For permission to view the premises and terms of sale, inquire of OTIS PECK, Esq., near the premises, or by mail or otherwise, of the subscriber, in the village of Pittsfield. E. H. KELLOGG.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance;) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

TO LET OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well known country seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The house, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bedrooms and three attic rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT at Northampton, Mass., furnished or unfurnished; premises comprising from 40 to 50 acres of land beautifully diversified by groves, lawns, orchard, garden and forest; commanding a view of the Connecticut River and valley, Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke, etc. Mansion gothic in style and built in the best manner; barn one of the largest and best in Hampshire County. All the buildings less than five years old and in fine order. Gardener's cottage in connection with the premises. Much less than cost asked for the place and terms made easy. For particulars inquire of H. KIRKLAND, Esq., Northampton Court-house.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR sale, with over two acres of land, situated within one hour of the City, having a view of 35 miles of the Hudson river, accessible by cars and boats. House is large, nearly new, is finished in the best manner with all modern improvements; having been put in perfect order for owner's occupancy, no expenditure for repairs is required. The house is fully and expensively furnished; furniture will be sold with the premises, if desired. The whole will be sold at a great reduction from cost. Apply to S. B. JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—In Westchester County, 20 miles from the City, near cars, steamboats churches, &c.; handsome and convenient house (40x46) and out-buildings; choice fruit, garden, farmer's cottage, barn, &c. Location unsurpassed for health or scenery. Will be sold at a bargain. Immediate possession. Apply to HAMMOND & ROMAINE, Broadway, near 46th-st., or No. 10 Pine-st., Room No. 11.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the dépôt, a new and elegant mansion containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, coach-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COUNTRY RESIdence; one of the most desirable places in the village; the house in the very best order; the barn and other outbuildings in perfect order, the garden stocked with choice fruit. Terms made to suit. Possession at any time. Inquire of Mrs. E. G. GILLESPIE, on the premises, White Plains.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the dépôt. Good building; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—FOR SALE OR TO LET—At Rye, five minutes from dépôt; fourteen rooms—including library and laundry; 3½ acres land; carriage-house, stable, in good order, eligibly located; terms easy. Apply to MR. CROMWELL, No. 19 William-st.; or MR. MINUSE, Rye.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIRST FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—KATONAH'S Weed, the furnished country place, 40 acres, at Bedford, Westchester County, adjoining the Jay Homestead. Possession at the end of the season. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD F. RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CENTRAL PARK.
NOTICE.
Persons visiting Central Park can find carriages, (with or without drivers,) buggies, and saddle-horses, for $1 an hour, to drive in the Park, by calling at the Central Park Stable, corner of 59th-st. and 8th av., opposite the main entrance. 8th and 9th av. cars stop in front of the door; 6th-av. only two blocks off.
N. B.—No dust or mud on the Park. Private sitting-room for ladies.

EXCELLENT HORSE, HARNESS, AND buggy, with fixed top, for sale immediately, as the owner, a Physician, is about leaving the City. The horse is 13½ hands, bright bay; sound in every respect; fast, stylish, and kind and will trot 10 miles an hour with two persons behind him all day if required; the buggy is a one-half Brougham, and forms altogether a handsome set out; price $300, or will be sold separately on application at TEN EYCK'S livery stable, corner of Adelphi-st. and Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—JUST IN FROM THE COUNTRY—A matched pair of stylish, chestnut colored horses, 15½ hands high, seven and eight years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness, good roadsters, and will suit any one in want of a first-class rig; also, a light top buggy and silver plated harness; will be sold cheap, as they were taken on a debt. To be seen at stables of J. A. BURR, No. 116 Mercer st., Jersey City.

CARRIAGES.—WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBItion, at our warerooms, Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin, and No. 77 White-st., first door east of Broadway, a fine assortment of first-class carriages and road wagons, manufactured on the premises, under our immediate supervision, from the best selected materials and workmanship, to which we invite the attention of the public. MINER & STEVENS.

FOR SALE.—A FINE HORSE FOR FAMILY use; is sound and free from tricks; kind, gentle, a steady driver and good under the saddle, both for gents' and ladies' use, will be sold low. A set of harness, almost new, a lady's and gents' saddle, carefully selected, and superior shifting-top light wagon, will also be sold if desired. Inquire of CHARLES LENT, Jr., stables No. 4 7th-av.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER—A good pair of carriage horses, with carriage and harness complete, for the use of invalids, a short distance out of Brooklyn. Roads not paved, and accommodations for the horses first-class. Address D. W. BALDWIN, No 4 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A VERY SUPERIOR LONG-TAIL bay horse, 16 hands, which has been used for a family carriage-horse three years; gentle and warranted sound, and for sale because the owner is obliged to have a pair. Can be seen at the stable, No. 1,111 Broadway, opposite the Worth Monument.

REMOVALS.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
HAVE REMOVED
THEIR WHOLESALE BUSINESS
TO
Nos. 380 and 382 BROADWAY,
Corner of White-st.

WOOD BROTHERS
Have removed to
No. 396 BROADWAY.
In directing notice to their removal
WOOD BROTHERS
Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new designs, made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.
This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.
Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by letter.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

BLAIR & WYETH'S
LIQUID RENNET,
For making in a few minutes
DELICIOUS DESSERTS.
For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.
Wholesale Dépôt, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.

FARMS.

FRUIT AND DAIRY FARMS, ALSO COTTAGES and country seats, for sale and exchange in Westchester, Rockland and Orange Counties, and New-Jersey, near dépôts, churches and schools—several beautifully situated on the Hudson, with immediate possession. E. EDDY & CO., No. 31 Liberty-st.

STEAMBOATS.

EXCURSIONS,
TO HARLEM,
MOTT HAVEN, MELROSE,
MORRISANIA, TREMONT,
FORDHAM and HIGH BRIDGE.
Steamers
SYLVAN SHORE,
Capt. MOODY,
SYLVAN GROVE,
Capt. LONGSTREET,
Leave

HARLEM.	PECK-SLIP.
6:00—A. M.	7:00—A. M.
7:00—A. M.	8:00—A. M.
8:00—A. M.	9:15—A. M.
9:00—A. M.	11:00—A. M.
10:30—A. M.	1:30—P. M.
1:00—P. M.	3:15—P. M.
3:00—P. M.	4:15—P. M.
4:15—P. M.	5:15—P. M.
5:15—P. M.	6:15—P. M.
6:15—P. M.	7:15—P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts. each way.
FARE SIX CENTS
Twenty Tickets for One Dollar.
Steamboats to High Bridge, and Stages to all the above villages on the arrival of each boat.
J. N. WATSON, Secretary.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ON STATEN ISLAND.
Ferry arrangements during the Encampment—connecting with the rail cars to Camp grounds.
Day boats leave New-York, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry, every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M., extra boats (between hours) at 2½, 4½ and 6½ P. M.
Leave Staten Island every hour from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M.; extra boats, (between hours,) 3½ and 5½ P. M.
NIGHT ARRANGEMENT.
Leave Staten Island at 10 o'clock.
Leave New-York at 11 o'clock.
Night Fare, 10 Cents.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART,"
Alias "CONFIDENCE," FOR SALE CHEAP.
Hull 160 feet long, 23 feet beam, 8½ feet hold. Engine 36 inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke. In good condition and now running. Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

FARE 50 CENTS.
To Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.
Steamer DANIEL DREW
leaves Jay-st. Pier, landing at 30th-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.
Length 103 feet; 16 feet beam, 4 feet hold, two high-pressure Engines and Locomotive Boiler; draft of water 21 inches completely fitted and furnished for passengers. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 2d, 1860, the steamers *Flushing* and *Enoch Dean* will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:
LEAVE FLUSHING.
Flushing, 7.45 stop. at College Point.
Enoch Dean, 9.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 1.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Enoch Dean, 3.00 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 5.15 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
RETURNING, LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.
Flushing, 9.30 stop. at College Point and 10th-st.
Dean, 1.00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 4.00 stopping at College Point.
Dean, 5.00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 6.45 stopping at College Point.
Sunday Schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates on application to the underigned at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. D. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, July 1, 8 A. M	Sunday, July 1, 3½ P.M.
Monday, July 2, 3 P.M	Monday, July 2, 7 A.M.
Tuesday, July 3, 3 P.M.	Tuesday, July 3, 7 A.M.
Wed'day, July 4, 8½ A.M.	Wed'day, July 4, 5 A.M.
Wed'day, July 4, 6½ P.M.	Wed'day, July 4, 3 P.M.
Th'sday, July 5, 3½ P.M.	Thursday, July 5, 7 A.M.
Friday, July 6, 4 P.M.	Friday, July 6, 7 A.M.
Sat'day, July 7, (connecting with Laura for Red Bank only) 2 P.M.	Saturday, July 7, 7 A.M.
	Saturday, July 7, 2 P.M. (Laura will leave R. B. and connect with H. L., 7th, 2 P. M.)
Sunday, July 8, 8 A.M.	
Monday, July 9, (connecting with Laura for Red Bank only) 3 P.M.	Monday, July 9, 7 A.M. (Laura will leave R. B.) connecting with H. L., 9th, 3 P. M.)
Tuesday, July 10, 8½ A.M.	

The LAURA will connect with this boat for the Ocean House and Long Branch passengers to Pleasure Bay; fare 35 cents. Way fare on the River 10 cents.

JULY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT, AND LONG BRANCH. The Steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Sunday R. B. J'y 1, 7 A.M.	Sunday, R.B. J'y 1, 3½ P.M
Monday, July 2, 7 A.M.	Monday, July 2, 3 P.M
Tuesday, July 3, 7½ A.M	Tuesday, July 3, 3 P.M
Wednesday, July 4, 7 A.M	Wednesd'y, July 4, 5 P.M
Thursday, July 5, 8½ A.M	Thursday, July 5, 3½ P.M
Friday, July 6, 8½ A.M	Friday, July 6, 4 P.M
Saturday, July 7, 8 A.M	Saturday, July 7, 11 A.M.
Saturday, July 7, 4½ P.M	Sunday, July 8, 5 P.M
Monday, July 9, 9 A.M	Tuesday, July 10, 7 A.M
Tuesday, July 10, 12½ P.M	

The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks, Fair Haven, and Red Bank. Fare 35 cents. Way Fare on the River, 10 cents.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMmodious, safe and fast steamer CROTON, Capt. E. S. HOFFMIRE, having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks on SUNDAY, July 1, and every day during the season except Saturdays. Leaving James-slip, E. R., 7:45 A. M.; Fulton-st. Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillion Band on Board, also refreshments. Bait and fishing tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion 50 cents, affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands and Fortifications.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat ALIDA will leave Jay-st. Pier on and after SATURDAY, June 23, daily, at 8:30 A. M., connecting at 30th-st. pier; returning to the City at 6:30. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any other point west, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare 50 cents.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.—Direct, via steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. Until July 9th, the steamer ALICE PRICE will leave foot of Robinson st., (north side) daily, at 6¾ A. M., and 3½ P. M.—See advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamboat OREGON, Capt. C. F. KING, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., connecting with Hudson and Boston Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield and North Adams, and steamer P. G. COFFIN for Albany. N. B.—The OREGON does not tow.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDwell's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

STEAMER BROADWAY LEAVES PIER foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher,) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Fare to Yonkers, 10 cents; Dobbs' Ferry and Hastings 20 cents; Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, 25 cents.

FOR NORWALK.—THE STEAMER CONFIDENCE leaves foot of Catharine-st. EVERY DAY, at 2 o'clock, for Norwalk, touching at Whitestone and City Island. Returning, leaves Norwalk every day, at 7 o'clock A. M. Fare to Norwalk, 50c.; to Whitestone and City Island, 25 cents.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE NAUSHON will run daily during the season. Leaves West 10th (Amos) st., at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼; Spring-st., 9½, 12½, 3½; Pier No. 4 North River 10, 1, 4, landing at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6½. Fare 25 cents, includes a return ticket.

FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zerega's Dock.)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

FOR LAKE MAHOPAC AND MOHEGAN—Fare from New-York to Mohegan $1; to Mahopac, $1 25. The AURORA leaves Jay-st., Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock, connecting with Express line of Stages at Peekskill.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPOINT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having elegant staterooms and other accommodations all new, will leave Pier No. 32 James' Slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

THE STEAMER GREAT EASTERN.—THE steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMS, will leave Fulton Market-slip EVERY DAY, at 2½ o'clock P. M., until further notice, to take passengers to visit the steamship *Great Eastern*. Fare 6 cents.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50. Deck, $1.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, AND RONDOUT.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—Steamer ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 A. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

FURNITURE.

THE "RECEPTION" ROCKING CHAIR, Wells' patent, designed expressly for parlor uses, is a decided luxury. It stands on casters, the same as an ordinary easy parlor chair, which it resembles in appearance, and rocks even more pleasantly than the old-style rocking chair, thus combining the uses of both styles. Unique and artistic in design, it has met the approval of all who have seen it. On sale at No. 632 Broadway, where the public are invited to call and inspect it. TERRY & WELLS.

ENAMELED FURNITURE, HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 120 6th-av., between 9th and 10th-sts.

SHIPPING.

THE CUNARD LINE.
STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
ETNA, Capt. ANDERSON,
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. HOCKLEY.
JURA, Capt. MOODIE, KEDAR, Capt. T. COOK,
And other magnificent and powerful steamers,
Will sail from New-York to Liverpool every alternate THURSDAY, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and dispatches.
ETNA .... Thursday, 19th July.
JURA .... Thursday, 2d August.
AUSTRALASIAN .... Thursday, 16th August.
ETNA .... Thursday, 30th August.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL:
Cabin .... $75.
Steerage .... 30.
An experienced surgeon on board.
For steerage passage apply to GOODEVE, ARKELL & ELLIOT, No. 153 Broadway.
For freight and cabin passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail August 18.

PORTLAND AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.
The first-class and favorite steamships CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL, PATAPSCO, Capt. EDW. E. VAILL, will form a semi-weekly line to Portland, leaving Pier No. 9 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including state-room, $5.
This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, viâ Long Island and Vineyard Sounds to Portland, and Grand Trunk Railway to Gorham, which is only six miles from the Glen House. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

STEAMER OF JULY 28,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,
The United States Mail Steamship
VANDERBILT,
Capt. P. E. LEFEVRE,
Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon, SATURDAY, July 28, with mails, passengers and specie, for England and France.
First Cabin, $120. Second Cabin, $60.
D. TORRANCE, Agent, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Steamship ILLINOIS sails Aug. 11.

FOR HAVANA.
United States Mail Steamship Line, leaving every 20 days from each port.
Steamship QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.
This well-known and splendid steamship will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, July 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 46 North River.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed on board, on presentation of clearance. Freight received on the 11th inst. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

STEAMER OF JULY 14,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,
The United States Mail Steamship
ADRIATIC.
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from pier foot of Canal-st., at 12 M., on SATURDAY, July 14, with mails, passengers and specie for the above ports.
For passage, having several first-class staterooms disengaged, apply to WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, Office on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ADRIATIC, Capt. JOS. J. COMSTOCK, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS
On the following days:

From Canal-st. wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, July 14.	TUESDAY, June 18.
SATURDAY, Aug. 25.	TUESDAY, July 31.
SATURDAY, Oct. 6.	TUESDAY, Sept. 11.
	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.
The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexceled by any steamship in the world for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.
Cabin passage $130
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 83 Wall-st.; for passage, to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.
Agent at Havre, JOHN PUNNETT, Esq.
Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 12 Faubourg Montmartre.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY, at 12 M., stopping at Old Point Comfort to land passengers.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburgh, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE new and first-class steamship R. R. CUYLER, Capt. F. CROCKER, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., on THURSDAY, July 12, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets sold to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $26 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50. Also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates.
No charge for carriage hire in Savannah for through passengers.
Baggage checked free to all the above places.
Freight 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will positively sail on SATURDAY, JULY 7, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, July 7, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $30; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $23; Albany, 21; Atlanta, 21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 50; Knoxville, $26 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 362 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO ANY ONE WITH GOOD BUSINESS qualifications and a cash capital of $5,000, the subscriber offers an opportunity of entering business, which, if properly conducted the first year, will pay a handsome profit, and the second year can be made to pay $50,000 profit, as it is unlimited and will constantly grow. It can be largely increased each year. I shall be content with a share of the profits, and will require reference, as all my interest will depend on the honor and ability of the person with whom I may arrange. Address S. O. M., Box No. 169 Times Office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS grocery, newly established, in a good locality, and doing already a good and continually increasing business. A member of the firm being in ill health and unable to attend to business, is desirous of selling his interest in the concern. Any one having $3,000 ready money, and who can give good reference as to character and capacity for business, may address a line to W. F., Box 134 Times Office, which will meet with attention.

MUST BE SOLD.—A MINING INTEREST OF great value, including original charter, leases for 99 years, and all the rights and privileges of the subscriber, a bona fide owner of two-sevenths of the whole. Here is a fortune for an enterprising man with a small capital. Apply to MINER, Room No. 2, in the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company's office, No. 6 Wall-st.

COAL-YARD PREMISES TO LET.—IT HAS all the apparatus for carrying on the business—carts, scales, screens, tubs, boxes, brick office, sheds, fences, &c. Immediate possession given. Apply on the premises, No. 327 West 20th-st., or to J. F. BOLEN, No. 36 Warren-st., New-York.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A HIGHLY-REspectable business; to any person who wishes to go into business, would do well to call; profits, 100 per cent. Apply at the office in 38th-st., south side, between Broadway and 7th-av.

NOTICE.—GREAT BARGAIN. TO SELL A TAVern, doing a good business, with good lease and ten-pin alley; rent paid by sleepers. For particulars apply at No. 179 Mulberry-st., corner of Broome-st.
W. DEARNING.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
12 Avenue A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M.
Six per cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
Interest commences July 1. All deposits made on or before the 18th of July, will draw interest from July 1.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
S. A. BUNCE, Cash. and Sec.

SAVINGS BANK.
Union Dime Savings Bank, No 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick st. Open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. $205,271 36 was received from 3,074 depositors during the last year.
Six per cent. interest allowed;
Deposits made on or before July 20 draw interest from July 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Sec. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Pres.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

$20,000—CITY OF HUDSON PUBLIC SCHOOL SCRIP.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, Committee on Education of the Common Council of the City of Hudson, for the purchase of scrip of the said city, entitled "Public School Scrip," to an amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, duly authorized to be issued by virtue of an enactment of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, approved Feb. 29, 1860. The moneys therefrom arising to be used for the purchase of sites and to defray the cost of the erection of school buildings in said city. Said scrip to bear interest at and after the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the presentation of the proper interest warrant, to the City Treasurer of said city, the said interest warrants duly signed and attested, being attached to said scrip. The principal sum of said debt to be payable in not less than one nor more than ten years from date; the payment of the said principal, and the interest accruing thereon, being provided for by the assessment and collection of an annual tax of one mill on the dollar, of the actual value of the property real and personal in said city, which tax is to be (by the act) called Public School Tax, and to be, in addition to all other taxes authorized to be levied, and when collected, to be by the City Treasurer kept separate and distinct from all other accounts in his hands. No proposal will be received for the purchase of said scrip, at less than the par value thereof. All proposals to be addressed to the undersigned on or before the 18th day of July, A. D., 1860, such proposals to state the amount of said scrip desired to be taken, and the time of payment as aforesaid.
WILLIAM H. DOCKSTADTER,
PETER F. WORTENDYKE,
Committee on Education of the Common Council, City of Hudson, New-Jersey.
CITY OF HUDSON, June 25, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1860.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was
Resolved, That an assessment of Five Dollars per share upon the capital stock of the Company, for the purpose of discharging the outstanding Freeland Bonds, be, and the same is hereby, called payable on the 20th day of July, 1860; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. Robert Benson & Co.; and that parties desiring to pay their instalments in London, may pay the same, at the rate of four shillings two pence to the dollar; and that the Freeland Bonds, with accrued interest, shall be received at par in settlement of the call.
Resolved, That the Transfer Books be closed on the 24th day of July, and reopened on the 20th, and that no transfers be permitted, on or after that date, of shares upon which such assessments shall not have been paid.
By order of the Board.
A. E. BURNSIDE, Treasurer.

OHIO STATE AGENCY, No. 25 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1860.
OHIO STATE INTEREST.—REDEMPTION OF TEMPORARY LOAN.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio hereby give notice that on and after MONDAY, July 2, 1860 and until the 15th of July, they will be ready at the agency of the State, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, to pay the interest due July 1, 1860, on the funded debt of the State, payable in the City of New-York. At the same time and place they will be ready to pay the principal of the Temporary Loan of the State coming due July 1, 1860, from which time interest thereon will cease. The principal and interest not called for prior to the 15th day of July will be paid thereafter at the office of the Commissioners, in the city of Columbus, Ohio, on demand.
R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF THIRD MORTGAGE Sinking Fund Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, who have not executed and become parties to the deed of organization of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, and who have not paid the assessment of one per centum levied by said last-mentioned Company, by resolution of the 28th of May, 1860, and of which notice has been heretofore duly given, are hereby notified that by resolution of the 19th day of June inst., they are required to pay their said assessments to D. W. Keyes, Treasurer, at the City of Milwaukee on or before the 1st day of August next, or their Bonds and all interests and rights to Stock in said Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, in virtue of said Bonds will become forfeited. By order of the Board. D. W. KEYES, Secretary.
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OFFICE OF THE NORWICH & WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, NORWICH, June 28 1860.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NORWICH & Worcester Railroad Company are hereby notified that a special meeting will be held at the office of the Company, in Norwich, on the 18th day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to receive and consider the act of the Legislature in reference to the change of time of holding the annual meeting of said Company; also to take into consideration and authorize the issue of Bonds securing the same by a mortgage on the road, property and franchise of the Company.
Per order of the Board of Directors.
EDWARD T. CLAPP, Clerk.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 1 THIRD-avenue. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on deposits of $500 and under and at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before the 10th of July will bear interest from the 1st of July.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, } Vice Pres'ts.

JULY INTEREST, 1860.—GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, June 29, 1860.—By order of the Board of Trustees, interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of five per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums above $500, payable on and after the third Monday of July next. Interest not drawn will be carried to the credit of depositors, and draw interest accordingly. D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
W. E. VERMILYE, J. S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Treasurer's Office, Albany, June 21, 1860.—$100,000 of 5½ per cent. State Stock issued in aid of the construction of the Auburn and Rochester Railroad, under Chapter 195 of the Laws of 1840 payable on the 1st day of August next, will be redeemed by this Company, at maturity, on the surrender of the respective certificates to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., the Transfer Agents for said Stock in the City of New-York. The interest on said Stock will cease at the date of its maturity. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC R. CO., No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, N. Y., June 28, 1860.
THE STOCKHOLDERS, BONDHOLDERS and creditors of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company are hereby notified that a meeting of all interested will be held at this office on FRIDAY, the 6th day of July next, at 1 o'clock P. M. The object of this meeting will be to propose a reorganization of the Company, and it is important that a full attendance should be had. A. B. BRITTIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Deposits made on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.
N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500, and five (5) per cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and four (4) per cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of July next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal. JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANK.—UNION DIME SAVINGS Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick, open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received. $205,271 36 was received from 3,074 depositors during the last year. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before July 20, draw interest from July 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway.
ALL MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE TUESDAY, July 10 will draw interest the same as if deposited 1st of July.
BANK OPEN DAILY, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

CITY OF QUINCY, ILL.—THE INTEREST due 1st July next, in this City, on the Bonds of the City of Quincy, Ill., will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons at our office, No. 26 Broadway. ATWOOD & CO.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1860.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF the first mortgage bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (Eastern Division,) due 1st July, 1860, are requested to present them on and after the 2d prox., at the office of BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON, No. 25 Beaver-st.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1860.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, July 10, 1860. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of this road, due July 1, will be paid on presentation, by Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

THE COUPONS OF THE JACKSON COUNTY, Ohio, bonds due July 1, 1860, will be paid at the Ocean Bank after that date.
CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

OFFICE OF THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Wall-st.
SUBSCRIBERS TO THE INCREASED capital stock of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company are requested to make their payments at the office of the Company without delay. The books will be opened for the purpose until the 8th inst.
GEORGE D. CRARY, Sec'y.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all deposits from ONE DOLLAR to ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS. All deposits made on or before JULY 12 draw interest from JULY 1.
Bank open every day from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

S. DRAPER,
No. 36 Pine-st.,
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS,
And Scrips of all kinds, negotiated.
Auction sales of Stocks whenever desired. Securities bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price-current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 164 NASSAU-ST.,
Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE GROCERS BANK, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of June, 1860:

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts	$554,639 28
2. Overdrafts	918 08
3. Due from Banks	35,380 46
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	41,000
5. Real Estate	30,000
6. Specie	101,656 19
7. Cash Items, viz: Checks and Notes on City Banks	63,955 77
8. Stocks	62 250
9. Loss and Expense Account	5 345 37
Total	$854,044 15

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$300,000
2. Circulation Registered	$59,350	
Less Notes on hand	5,829	53 521
3. Profits		47,105 23
4. Due to Banks		7 618 67
5. Due Depositors, on demand		445,411 25
6. Amount due, not included under either of the above heads, Unclaimed Dividends		388
Total		$854,044 15

State of New-York, County of New-York ss.: EDWARD WILLIS, President, and SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier, of the Grocers' Bank, a Banking Association located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith, that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 30 day of June 1860, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid. EDWARD WILLIS, President.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 5th day of July, 1860.
B. E. WATSON, Notary Public.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1860.
HOLDERS OF SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company who have not availed themselves of the proposals of Dec. 16 last for extending the same, will please do so without delay.
Those holders who do not intend doing so, will oblige the Company by giving the undersigned notice at their earliest convenience. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, NO. 2 New-Bowery, corner of Chatham-st. Open daily from 10 to 2, and from 4 to 5 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. All sums deposited on or before July 20, draw interest from July 1. Money to loan on bond and mortgage. M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

25,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR $12,500—Situated in Middle Florida a few miles from Tallahassee, the capital of the State. It is of good quality, and heavily timbered. An important railroad is to be built near or through it, and the land will soon bring five times the price at which it can now be purchased. For full particulars address E. L. SNOW, East Hampton, Massachusetts.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due 1st of July 1860, on $400 000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company will be paid after that day at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, that the limited copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name of BOWERS, BEECKMAN & BRADFORD, Jr., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.
All the general partners except FRANK C. HUNTINGTON, who retires, are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
Dated NEW-YORK June 30, 1860.
S. D. BRADFORD, Special Partner.
HENRY BOWERS, Jr., GILBERT L. BEECKMAN, S. D. BRADFORD, Jr., FRANK C. HUNTINGTON, H. BEECKMAN GRAHAM, } General Partners.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify that we, SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, of West Roxbury, in the State of Massachusetts, HENRY BOWERS, Jr., of Yonkers, in Westchester county, in the state of New-York, GILBERT L. BEECKMAN and HENRY BEECKMAN GRAHAM, both of the City of New-York, and SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, Jr., of Astoria Queen's county, and State of New-York, whose several places of residence, at the present time, are as above stated, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York for the procurement and sale of Domestic Dry Goods, and other Merchandise, on Commission, and for dealing in merchandise generally upon commission, or otherwise, in the City of New-York.
That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is "BOWERS, BEECKMAN & BRADFORD, Jr."
That the said SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, of West Roxbury, is the special partner, and has contributed TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS in cash to the common stock and capital of the said limited partnership, and that the several other persons above named are the general partners.
That the said limited partnership is to commence on the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and is to continue until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 30, 1860.
S. D. BRADFORD.
HENRY BOWERS, Jr.,
GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
S. D. BRADFORD Jr.
H. BEECKMAN GRAHAM.

THIS CERTIFIES THAT A LIMITED partnership, according to the provisions of the statute, has been formed by JOHN RANDALL, THEODORE W. RILEY, HENRY CHAUNCEY, EGISTO P. FABBRI and FREDERICK CHAUNCEY, all residing in the City of New-York, and JOHN KNOWER, residing in the City of Albany.
The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is FABBRI & CHAUNCEY.
The general nature of the business to be transacted is the importing and exporting of merchandise from and to the West Coast of South America and other places.
The special partners are:
1. THEODORE W. RILEY, who has contributed to the capital or common stock two hundred thousand dollars
2. JOHN RANDALL, who has contributed to the capital or common stock one hundred and fifty thousand dollars
3. HENRY CHAUNCEY, who has contributed to the capital or common stock one hundred thousand dollars.
4. JOHN KNOWER, who has contributed to the capital or common stock fifty thousand dollars.
The partnership commences the 1st day of July, 1860, and will terminate at the expiration of five years from that date.
The principal place of business will be the City of New-York.
Witness our hands this 23d day of June, 1860.
E. P. FABBRI,
FREDERICK CHAUNCEY,
General Partners.
THEODORE W. RILEY,
JOHN RANDALL,
HENRY CHAUNCEY,
JOHN KNOWER,
Special Partners.

NOTICE.—Mr. E. P. FABBRI has this day withdrawn from our firm. JOHN RANDALL & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1860.

MR. EDWARD MOTT ROBINSON, LATE of New-Bedford, this day becomes a partner in our house, in New York and San Francisco, and the interests of Messrs. J. R. ROLLINSON and CORNELIUS COMSTOCK cease from and after this date.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1860.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

MR. THOMAS L. HALLETT, MR. C. H. WESTFELDT and Mr. C. G. RAMSAY this day become partners in our business, which will hereafter be conducted under the firm of GEORGE WESTFELDT, HALLETT & CO. GEORGE WESTFELDT & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860.

MR. GEORGE W. DUBUISSON HAS THIS day retired from our firm.
JUNE 30, 1860. CAMPBELL, HALL & CO.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 256 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 87 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, still continue to insert full or partial sets of teeth, on their improved atmospheric plates, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on silver, $6; Amber or Rubber, from $10 to $20; on Gold, $25; Continuous Gum, $40; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; Silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; Quartz, Bone, Silver and Tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth, entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and Stumps [illegible] removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired, and new sets in [illegible].
VINCENT W. DAVY, Dentist,
No. 546 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON Dentist, has removed to No. 26 West 13th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK OF AMERICA.
The President and Directors of the BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a dividend of Three and a half per cent. for the current six months ending 30th inst., which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next.
The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the 6th day of July.
(Signed) W. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST., June 12, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JULY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of July, during the hours of business at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 2 to 7 o'clock P. M.
Interest will be allowed on all sums deposited on or before Thursday, the 12th of July, the same as if deposited on the 1st. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1860.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July, will be paid to the depositors on and after Monday, July 16.
Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of the depositors as principal.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers st., east of Broadway.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CREBAR, Accountant.

DIVIDEND.—EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 69 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per Cent., payable on demand.
Stockholders who have not surrendered their old certificates of stock will be required to do so at the time of receiving the dividend. By order.
THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

52ND DIVIDEND BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors, held THIS DAY, it was resolved that a Dividend of TEN (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after July 2, out of the profits of the last 6 months, leaving a balance of said earnings, 5 5-8 per cent., which is added to the surplus fund. The Transfer Book will be closed to said date.
By order of the Board.
June 18, 1860. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL Interest, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on such sums as are entitled thereto, will be payable on and after the 20th July. Interest not drawn will be credited the depositors, and bear interest as principal. Bank open daily, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOMAS B. STILLMAN,
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary. President.

ATLANTIC BANK OF BROOKLYN—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits for the six months ending the 30th instant, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board.
WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW YORK, June 26, 1860.—A semi-annual Dividend of three and one half per cent (3½) on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 6th of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th inst., until the day of payment. By Order of the Board,
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INS CO., No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, June 26, 1860.
EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared from the profits of the last six months the regular semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand, leaving five per cent. of said profits to be added to the surplus fund. WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1860.
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 2d July ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until the day of payment. By order of the Board. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 22, 1860.—A dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) on the Capital Stock of this Bank from the net earnings of the past six months will be paid the Stockholders on and after the 11th day of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of July inclusive. B. F. WARNER.

UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, July 3, 1860. Fiftieth Dividend. The Directors have this day declared from the profits of the last six months a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on demand, and added over 5 per cent. to the surplus fund.
WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 25, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after July 2 next.
The Transfer Books will be closed until after that date. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 21, 1860.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 (Four) per cent., payable on and after Monday, 2d July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 3d July prox. By order. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK.—NEW-YORK, JUNE 29, 1860—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of Four per cent., out of the profits of the last six months, has this day been declared by this Bank, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 10th July, 1860. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th July inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors. CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 153 Bowery, New-York, July 3 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 10th day of July. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 37 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of eight per cent payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst., to which date the transfer books will remain closed.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, June 21, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after the 2d day of July. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of July. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5th. W. S. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-ORLEANS Canal and Banking Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable to the stockholders registered at the New-York agency office of M. MORGAN & SONS, No. 37 William-st., on and after Monday, August 6, 1860.

PHENIX BANK NEW-YORK, June 30, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent, payable to the Stockholders, on and after Monday, July 2, 1860. By order of the Board
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—TENTH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, June 30, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent, payable to the stockholders on and after the 16th day of July. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 6th to the 16th of July inclusive.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New York Building,) New-York, July 2, 1860—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 BROADWAY, (opposite Trinity Church) NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after July 9.
J. L. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—NEW-YORK JUNE 22, 1860.—The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders after the 1st of July next.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 7th day of July next. By order.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half (3½) per cent. has been this day declared payable on Monday July 2. The Transfer Books will be closed till that date. T. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS BANK, BROOKLYN, N. Y.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT per cent. has this day been declared payable on demand. W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND A half per cent has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office, No. 62 Wall-st.
EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Ten per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 9th inst., at No. 52 Wall-st. HENRY T. DROWNE,
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1860. Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have declared a dividend of Three and a half (3½) per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable on and after the 5th July.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after July 2.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on and after SATURDAY, July 7, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY ST., JERSEY CITY, July 2, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BANK.—NEW-YORK, JULY 2, 1860.—A Dividend of Five per cent. (5) on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until after that date. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

MEDICAL

THE TALENT
Of the most eminent European artists is employed in illustrating the new edition of that practical medical work,
HUMAN FRAILTY,
Or, Physiological Researches, just issued from the press. It describes the causes and effects of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, and for the permanent cure of all diseases arising from imprudences, with observations on the direful results of early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating results of chemical tests, and examination of the Spermatozoa by the Patentee's newly-constructed microscope, with powerful lenses. Price 25 cents. Sent free of postage to any part of the country on receipt of postage stamps to the amount. This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesemar, from Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York, where he may be consulted as usual from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8 in the evening. Sundays from 11 till 2. The book is also sold by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRIESEMAR.
COUNTERPARTS OF THE PATENT IMPERIAL, EUROPEAN and COLLEGIATE SEALS are upon each wrapper around TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and every package is accompanied by a book of 124 pages, replete with the most invaluable information. To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York, where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening; on Sundays from 11 till 2. Triesemar No. 1 effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life, its invigorating powers are astonishing. Triesemar No. 2 has superior properties in those cases where copaiva and cubebs have been administered. Triesemar No. 3 entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury or other deleterious mineral. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2, and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Single case, $3; 4 cases in 1, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9. Forwarded by Dr. BARROW, on receiving a remittance, from No. 194 Bleecker-st., N. Y. Consultations from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sunday, 11 to 2. Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK FOR ALL.
See advertisement thus headed under Miscellaneous.

PARIS AND LONDON PRIVATE AND VENEREAL Hospital Practice, by M. LARMONT, Physician, Surgeon, Author, &c., No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Also, TUESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 7 to 9. As those suffering with nervous debility, urinary deposits, leucorrhœa, (whites,) involuntary loss of semen nights, with the urine, or at stool, impotency, affections of the bladder and kidneys, strictures, gleet, gonorrhœa, syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this method to inform them that his connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, never failing to cure the oldest and most severe cases permanently in the shortest possible time. The offices are divided into eight rooms, so that patients do not meet. Those living at a distance can be cured at home through the Express and Post-office, as the medicines are convenient, pleasant, and do not cause sickness.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Separate consulting rooms.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal Weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. E. CORBETT MAY BE CONSULTED, confidentially, at his office, No. 19 Duane-st. 28 years devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic and mercurial diseases, enables Dr. C to make permanent cures, no matter how desperate the case may appear; strictures of the urethra; seminal weakness; impotency, and, in fact, all diseases affecting the urinary organs, treated on an entirely new plan. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have suffered from the maltreatment of medical impostors, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas in his office, as member of the New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Genito-urinary Diseases, Physiological Researches, &c. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold and mailed also, free of postage, by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes instruments, &c., should purchase the Doctor's invaluable work, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., also Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7 to 9.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1 and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY IN MEDICAL SCIENCE—is Prof. DARCY'S remedy for private diseases in both sexes, effecting a perfect cure in a few days. Thousands have been cured without the slightest suspicion of their most intimate acquaintances being excited. Prof. D. may be consulted upon any case daily at his offices, (up stairs.) No. 646 Broadway, from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. Ladies suffering from irregularities, &c., &c., should at once apply to the Professor for his Chalybeate Pills, $1 a box. Mornings until 2 o'clock are exclusively for consultations by ladies. Letters by mail attended to.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM—Designed for the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., as a consequence of early errors, supplying the means of Self-Cure by one who cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., East Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope.

AGGRAVATED CASES OF CHRONIC, organic and nervous complaints, female derangements and irregularities, paralysis, rheumatism, stiff joints, contracted muscles, weak backs and aching sides, speedily cured by Drs. PHELPS, Medical and Surgical Electricians, No. 66 West 13th-st., near 6th-av. Also, Electrical baths, for mercurial and skin diseases. Consultations free. Charges moderate.

LA FLOR DEL UCAYALI—THE GREAT NEW French remedy against nervous debility, seminal losses and weakness, can only be had genuine, at $3 per bottle, at Dr. LACORTI'S Private Medical Rooms, No. 513 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas, where the best exclusively French treatment of secret diseases and female complaints can be found. All French preparations, safes, &c., for sale. Medicines, &c., by express and mail.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain disease when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-ST., N. Y.
CASH CAPITAL $200,000
ASSETS $250,000
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

4 SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S AND Herring's Patents; also two large jewelers' safes, for sale low by QUING BROS., No. 66 Maiden-lane, N. Y. AGENTS FOR FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager .... Mr. Joseph Jefferson.
Stage Manager .... Mr. James Simmonds.
Musical Director .... Mr. T. Baker.
Scenic Artist .... Mr. J. E. Hayes.
Prompter .... Mr. T. S. Cline.

NOVELTY AND ATTRACTION.
FRIDAY, July 6,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
Will be presented
A NEW BURLESQUE,
entitled
TYCOON;
Or,
YOUNG AMERICA IN JAPAN.
With new Music by Thomas Baker
Magnificent Scenery by J. E. Hayes,
Dresses, Appointments, &c., &c.
Characters by
Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
and
A TALENTED COMPANY.

After the farce the performance will be followed every evening with the new Burlesque of
TYCOON;
Or,
YOUNG AMERICA IN JAPAN.
PERSIMMONS (a fast youth of modern times, kept fast locked by his father, which has a tendency to make him faster .... Mrs. JOHN WOOD
THE TYCOON, (addicted to having his own way, putting his subjects out of the way, and bringing up a wayward daughter,) .... Mr. J. JEFFERSON.
KONIAC, (a third-class spirit—i. e., a djinn, addicted to poker, a sort of bottle imp—in fact, a regular Japanese Bohemian) .... Mr. J. G. Burnet.
YOUNG COON, (a relative of old Zip Coon, and nephew of Tycoon) .... Mr. James Simmonds.
CHAMBERLAIN, (Master of the Rod, one of which is always in pickle for himself,) .... Mr. C Goodrich.
FLOXI, (keeper of the Half-way House in the clouds, consequently only a half-way spirit) .... Mr. Hurley.
Guards, Officers of Court, Attendants, &c.
ALLURA, (whose father, old Tycoon, cannot allure her into a distasteful match) .. Miss C. Jefferson.
BEGONIA, (a first-class spirit, addicted to falling in love with mere mortals, and receiving a mortal repulse) .... Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau.
MYRTILLA, (a pure spirit) .... Miss Hetty Warren.
FADDLE, (a young lady retained for the express purpose of administering a pill) . Miss Ione Burke.
Amazons, Fairies, Female Attendants, &c., &c.

The performance will commence with the favorite farce of
SLASHER AND CRASHER.
Slasher .... Mr. JEFFERSON.
Doors open at 7½; commencing at 8 precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
JAMES M. NIXON .... Lessee and Manager.
NIXON'S MIDSUMMER ENTERTAINMENTS.
GARDENS, PROMENADE, REFRESHMENTS, &c.
COOLEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK CITY.
Farewell engagement of
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM,
Being his last appearance in this country.
PO CA-HON-TAS for one week only,
Mlle CAROLINE THELEUR, the HANLON BROTHERS and the STAR DRAMATIC COMPANY EVERY NIGHT, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 6, 1860.
Doors open at 6 o'clock, for Garden and Stage Promenade. At 8 o'clock,
A NEW NATIONAL and PATRIOTIC OVERTURE, composed and arranged by Mr. JOHN COOKE. After which, the great Burlesque of
PO-CA-HON-TAS,
In which JOHN BROUGHAM, A. H. DAVENPORT, the NELSON SISTERS and others will appear.
After the Travestie,
PROMENADE, MUSIC AND REFRESHMENTS.
Choice selections by Cooke's Concert Band.
After the Interlude
The HANLON BROTHERS in their astonishing Trapeze Performances.
The BEAUTIFUL GALE SISTERS in a Grand Pas de Deux.
To conclude with the beautiful Ballet, in one act, entitled
LA GISELLE.
In which the celebrated
Mlle. CAROLINE THELEUR
will appear, with Mons. WEITHOFF, and the entire Corps de Ballet.
Tickets 50 cents, with secured seats. Box office open all day. Places may be taken a week in advance.
Matinées every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. No seats reserved at Matinées.
MONDAY NEXT, JULY 9,
Mr. Brougham's great Musical Burlesque,
COLUMBUS, EL FILIBUSTERO.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GARIBALDI FUND
NEXT WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 11.
The public are respectfully informed that all the artists of the several opera companies have united in getting up
A MONSTER BENEFIT PERFORMANCE
TOWARDS THE GARIBALDI FUND,
in aid of
THE SICILIAN NATIONAL UPRISING,
which will take place on Wednesday next, July 11.
Full particulars will be given on Saturday.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
FULL HOUSES—DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, July 6.
TWO EXCELLENT PIECES.
THE YOUNG ACTRESS.
Mrs W. J. FLORENCE in six different characters, with a variety of songs and dances.
The great local burlesque,
LALLA ROOKH.
Mr. and Mrs FLORENCE in both pieces.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors .... Messrs. G. L. Fox & J. W. Lingard
THIS EVENING, July 6,
The performance will commence with
WOLFGANG, OR THE WRECKERS BEACON.
MAN-OF-WAR AND PRIVATEER.
To conclude with
NICK OF THE WOODS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
UNDER THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF P. T. BARNUM.
The new Ventilators, Ice Fountains, &c., make this THE COOLEST PLACE IN THE CITY.
GRAND HOLIDAY NOVELTIES and ATTRACTIONS.
THREE DAYS MORE—THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, July 5, 6 and 7.
LAST THREE DAYS OF THE DRAMATIC COMPANY, and of the celebrated Irish comedian,
Mr. W. O'NIEL.
The best delineator of Irish character in America. He appears every afternoon and evening in his inimitable personations. In addition to which will be seen, at all hours, the extraordinary and
WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY,
a Husband, Wife and Child, each one with Pure White Skin, Silken White Hair, Pink Eyes, &c.,
Though born of perfectly black parents.
They are the greatest wonders of the world.
VANTILE MACK, the infant Lambert, or
GIANT BABY,
7 years old, and weighing 257 pounds!
THE FINEST AQUARIA IN THE WORLD!
BEAUTIFUL LIVING SEAL!
JAPANESE COINS, AUTOGRAPHS, LANTERNS, &c.
THE LIVING "WHAT IS IT?"
IS IT MAN, OR MONKEY, OR BOTH?
THE FAMOUS "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR!"
DR. R. O. WICKWARE, THE LIVING SKELETON.
In the Lecture-Room will be produced
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
THE LIMERICK BOY.
Paddy Miles .... Mr. W. O'NIEL
In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
ALLINE; Or, THE ROSE OF KILARNEY.
David O'Leary, a Shepherd .... Mr. W. O'Neil
Alline, the Rose of Kilarney .... Miss Mestayer

Madame DELMONTE, the celebrated Fortune-Teller.
BABY ANACONDAS, SERPENT AND HAPPY FAMILY.
GREAT VARIETY of NEW WAX FIGURES.

Admittance to everything, 25 cents; Parquette, 15 cents extra. Children under 10, 13 cents; and to the Parquette, 10 cents.

ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE,
13th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.
Open from 10 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M.
THIS WEEK ONLY.
Ending positively SATURDAY, July 7.
This unique and extraordinary collection of American wild animals, from the Pacific and Far West, consists of
THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA-LION,
The most wonderful animal, and the only one of the kind ever seen in the Atlantic States; the
GREAT GRIZZLY BEAR SAMPSON,
The largest bear ever seen alive; also, of a great number of
SINGING BEARS, CLIMBING BEARS, DANCING BEARS, VAULTING BEARS,
BEARS THAT TURN SUMMERSETS, &c., &c.
All of which are
PERFORMED BY OLD GRIZZLY ADAMS.
At all hours of the day and evening, especially
AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M., 3 AND 8 P. M.
They are fed daily at 4 o'clock P. M.
There is also a great variety of other American animals, as Lions, Wolves, Foxes, an Elk, Eagles, Quails, &c., &c.
Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

707. GURNEY'S GALLERY, 707
No. 707 Broadway,
First block below the New-York Hotel.
On exhibition,
THE DYING TE-CUM-SEH,
and other elegant pieces of Statuary by
CHEVALIER PETTRICH.
Open from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. Admission, 25 cents.
N. B.—The Photographic Exhibition Gallery is open for FREE INSPECTION from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 6.
GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT and PROMENADE CONCERT, by Mr. J. F. Stratton's unrivaled Palace Garden Orchestra. Admission 25 cents.
C. V. DEFOREST, Proprietor.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
OPERETTA—BLUNDERS OF A NIGHT.
With other entertainments.
To commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents. Children half price.

OWL CLUB FESTIVAL.
In consequence of the inclemency of the weather on Thursday, the 5th of July, the Owl Club Festival at Conrad's, Yorkville Park, is
POSTPONED UNTIL
THURSDAY, the 12th of July.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
No. 548 Broadway,
OVER 120 MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS,
With SEVERAL FINE STATUES.
Admission 25 cents. Open Day and Evening.

A CARD.—NIBLO'S GARDEN, JULY 4, 1860.—AS there are a number of Equestrian Companies now traveling through the Eastern States, directly or indirectly representing themselves as having been connected with my establishment in New-York, I deem it but justice to the public and myself to state that such announcements are without my knowledge or sanction. There has for the last three years been no Circus Company authorized to use the name of Niblo's Garden, and that is the Company managed by Mr. JAMES M. NIXON. This troupe is commended to the people as far superior to any Company of the kind that has ever appeared in the country. WM. NIBLO.

AMUSEMENTS.

GREAT EASTERN.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN
IS ON
EXHIBITION,
At the wharf foot of
HAMMOND AND BANK STS., NORTH RIVER.
Exhibition hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
CHILDREN UNDER 12, FIFTY CENTS.
Ticket-Office on the Wharf.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Bankable money only received.
J. H. YATES, Secretary.

CARD OF THANKS.—P. T. BARNUM, GRATEFUL for the fact that the Museum has been more extensively patronized ever since his resumption of it than EVER before, and on the Fourth of July the number of his visitors exceeded TWENTY THOUSAND, being nearly one thousand more than ever before attended in any day, begs most respectfully to assure the public that he will continue to AUGMENT the attractions of the Museum, without regard to pains or expense. It is universally acknowledged that in no other place in the world can half so much instruction and amusement be obtained for twenty-five cents as at this Museum. Numerous and novel attractions will be added every week. Mr. Barnum being determined that, during the great Summer campaign, he will even surpass himself in his efforts to provide the public with everything curious and interesting from every portion of the habitable globe. Notice the Museum advertisement for proof of this assertion. P. T. BARNUM.
AMERICAN MUSEUM, July 5, 1860.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL-PAINTINGS,
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

FINE ARTS.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
CHURCH'S LATEST WORK,
TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS,
At GOUPIL & CO.'S, No. 772 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents.

HUGHES' GALLERY.—785 Broadway; exhibition of PICTURES free; portraits of South American notabilities.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 2:30 4 and 6 P. M.; [for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st., Dépôt;] for Croton Falls 8:15 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above; this train runs to Millerton Saturday evenings; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25 A. M.; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 6:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 6:05 (Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—Until the 9th of July next the steamboat ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. wharf (north side) EVERY DAY, except Sundays, at 6¼ A. M. and 3½ P. M. for Port Monmouth, thence by railroad to Long Branch, stopping at all intermediate towns. Leave Long Branch at 7¼ A. M. and 6 P. M. On and after July 9, the steamboats RIP VAN WINKLE and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning, will leave Long Branch at 6¼ A. M., 8¾ A. M., and 6 P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 5½ P. M., from foot of Robinson-st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—SUMMER PLEASURE TRAVEL.—Five daily trains (Sundays excepted) for LAKE MAHOPAC, WEST POINT, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS LEBANON SPRINGS, SHARON SPRINGS, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, TRENTON FALLS, NIAGARA FALLS, LAKE GEORGE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. Elegant saloon cars for families to SARATOGA SPRINGS, without change of cars. Baggage checked through, and tickets sold at Company's Dépôts, Chambers-st. and 31st-st. For particulars as to trains, see Time Tables.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt-st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 9:35.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Syosset, 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the undersigned, at No. 72 Norfolk-st., in behalf of the School Officers of the 13th Ward, until WEDNESDAY, July 18, at noon, for painting, graining and varnishing the wood work walls and furniture of Grammar School No. 4, of said Ward.
Also, for the alteration and fitting up the 3d and 4th floors in the west wing of said building, for Class rooms, and to put in new sliding-doors in the Primary Department, in accordance with the plans and specifications to be seen as above.
The proposals must be distinct and separate. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required of the contractor.
The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposed offers, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
ENEAS ELLIOT,
LEWIS WITHINGTON,
ALONZO G. REYNOLDS,
Committee on Buildings and Furniture.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th of July, instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for painting the interior walls of Ward School house No. 45, and the interior of Primary School-house No. 19, in said Ward, pursuant to specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so. THOMAS CHRYSTY,
Chairman Board School Officers XVIth Ward.
AUGUSTUS C. BOORAEM, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William Mitchell, No. 62 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 9, 1860.
EDWARD S. MITCHELL, WILLIAM McMURRAY, GEORGE G. BYRON, } Executors.
f9-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DEMAREST, late of the City of New York, weigher, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Henry C. Wright, counsellor-at-law, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 26, 1860.
RODERICK F. CLOW, Administrator.
ANNA DEMAREST,
Mh30-law6wF* Administratrix of said deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARL JOHNSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 180 Mulberry-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 28, 1860.
ORLOF G. HEDSTROM, Executor.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.
PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.
Such floors, as have been constructed in the buildings of THE HARPERS, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. WARD, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 20 feet.
These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.
For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply, personally or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1860.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after MONDAY, July 2, 1860, the Dog Pound will be located at the foot of [illegible] North River. By order of the Mayor. J. C. BURNHAM, First Marshal.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN IS DULY authorized to sign our firm by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

THE DOUBLE MURDER.

CONTINUATION OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

Testimony of the Mother and Daughter of Mr. Walton.

The Prisoners Not Recognized—One of them Called as a Witness, Refuses to Testify.

The Coroner's inquest into the facts connected with the recent murder of GEORGE W. WALTON and JOHN W. MATHEWS, was resumed yesterday at the Bellevue Hospital. There was a large attendance of spectators. Among the parties present were the mother and daughter of Mr. WALTON, both of whom gave testimony. The brothers JEFFERD were also present, and twice appeared before the inquest for the purpose of identification by witnesses, but none were able to identify either of them with the man who was seen running down Irving-place. MESSRS. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER in behalf of the friends of the deceased, and C. H. SMITH from the DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S office, appeared as counsel and assisted in the examination of witnesses.

The following testimony was elicited:

Henry J. Morgan called and sworn, gave testimony as follows:

Question—Where do you reside? Answer—No. 38 Irving-place.

Q.—Where were you on Saturday evening, between 11 and 12 o'clock? A.—I was in my room, in my house, the third story.

Q.—State what occurred? A.—I should suppose it was about half-past eleven o'clock; I was sitting at my window; I heard a noise in the street; I next heard a cry of "Police" in the confusion, and I suppose that shortly afterwards I heard the report of a pistol; then I called "Watch" from my window several times.

Q.—Did you look out? A.—I looked out and saw the man run towards Sixteenth-street.

Q.—You saw a man running from where to where? A.—From the direction of Seventeenth street through the west side of Irving-place, to Sixteenth-street; I first saw him opposite our house; he was under the trees; then I lost sight of him.

Q.—Where? A.—On the corner of Sixteenth street, which corner I could not say; I then dressed and came into the street, and found a man had been shot.

Q.—How did you know? A.—By inquiry of several in the crowd standing on the spot where the man had been shot; I was informed that he had been carried to the drug-store corner of Seventeenth-street and Third-avenue; I went around there and found the man there.

Q.—Had he been wounded? A.—" was wounded; apparently not dead; I went a person, a stranger to me, by request of a man, for a doctor; I should think I might have been gone fifteen or twenty minutes and when I returned the man was dead: I know nothing further than this.

Q.—Can you tell what kind of clothes the man had on whom you saw running? A.—I cannot; as far as my recollection goes he had on a light hat, whether it was straw or another light hat I cannot say.

Q.—When you first saw the others running where was he? A.—He was in advance of the others; whether there were others running I cannot say; I only saw this man running.

Q.—You cannot say whether it was a straw hat. A.—No Sir.

Q.—Can you tell about the size? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—There were none running in advance of him? A.—As far as I could see, there were none.

Q.—You say you could not testify to the person? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was it a white hat? A.—A light hat.

Q.—Was it a flat kind of hat or a beaver? A.—I could not say; I should think it was a flat hat.

Q.—Did you see any other persons looking out of the window at the same time? A.—Not that I recollect.

Q.—Was he a short man or a tall man? A.—I could not say as to his general appearance in any way. My view was obstructed by the trees, which are very thick on that side of the street.

A Juror—Was he a young or an old man? A.—I cannot say, Sir.

Q.—Have you heard the name of the deceased? A.—Yes, Sir, I have, John W. Mathews.

Hartshorn W. Gilliland called and testified as follows:

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—No. 195 Third-avenue.

Q.—State to the jury what you know of this circumstance? A.—On Saturday evening, I think at 25 minutes past 11 o'clock, I was in the Alleghany House, on the northeast corner of Third-avenue and Seventeenth-street, when a friend of mine came in, and informed me that a man was shot on the corner of Eighteenth-street—or that a man was shot; I don't know that he mentioned the street.

Q.—Who was it who informed you? A.—Mr. Whittaker; he insisted upon my coming out: I did so, and on reaching the sidewalk I saw three or four persons turning the corner of Third-avenue and Seventeenth-street; they were coming down Third-avenue, and turning the corner into Seventeenth-street.

Q.—Which side? A.—On the west side of Third-avenue; I immediately started after them; I heard them crying "Hallo," "Stop thief," "Watch," "Police."

Q.—How many were there? A.—I should think I passed four or five going from the corner of Third-avenue to within 25 feet of Irving-place; when I got to within 25 or 30 feet of Irving-place I did not see any person in advance of me; but I heard the pistol; it was very sharp; when I got to Irving-place I crossed over Seventeenth-street to the corner on the south side of Irving-place, and stopped in front of No. 46 or No. 48, where I saw three or four gentlemen standing; that number is within three doors of the corner; they informed me, either one or two of them, that the person who was shot was on the opposite side of the street; they must have known that he was shot from the way they spoke to me; I immediately crossed over, and found a man partially down by a tree; he was leaning over on one hand, with but part of the body down; I cannot say whether it was his right hand or his left; at that moment a gentleman within a door or two of where I stood cried out to me that the person who had shot him had gone down to Fifteenth street, that he had on a white straw hat; I did not notice whether the gentleman told me this from the door or the window; he called out to me that he had gone down Fifteenth-street; I started and ran that direction; then I discovered my friend Mr. Whitaker after me, and I requested him to go back to the man who was shot.

Q.—What was Mr. Whittaker doing? A.—He had started with me when I started; I told him to go back to the man who had been shot, and I would go on.

Q.—Did you ever see him? A.—No, Sir; the first man I saw was Alderman Bradley; Mr. Whittaker had come up while I was standing by the man who was shot; it was probably a half minute I was there: I then ran down to Sixteenth-street, and met Alderman Bradley; I think there was another gentleman with him; I asked him if he had seen a lady pass that way, and he had not; that nobody had passed that way through Sixteenth-street; he told me that he had been sitting on his stoop, and that he heard the report of the pistol on his way up; I immediately returned to the man who was shot; he was lying on his back with his head towards Seventeenth-street on the sewalk; I stooped down and asked him two or three times if he knew the parties who shot him.

Q.—What reply did he make? A.—No reply whatever; the man was apparently dead; I have no doubt he was unconscious; he was breathing, but he had no knowledge of what I said to him. I am certain I assisted in carrying him to the corner of Seventeenth-street and Third avenue to the drug store of Dr. Barnard; I there unbuttoned his vest, and tore his shirt open, which was the first I discovered of the bullet-hole; it was about an inch and a half from the centre of his heart; the police ordered Mr. Whittaker to take the things out of his pocket; by so doing we discovered that his name was J. W. Mathews on a receipt; I took a Masonic pin from his coat or vest, I do not remember which, and put it in his pocket-book; the name on his shirt was Decker; the first name was obscured by the blood stain; then the police came and took charge of the body and effects.

Q.—Did you see any of the persons ahead of you? A.—No, Sir. I did not even see Mr. Mathews; I ran until I got ahead of the parties I saw; then I heard the pistol go off; I don't think I ever saw Mr. Mathews to know him.

Q.—You did not see anybody ahead of you when you heard the report of the pistol? A.—No, Sir.

A Gentleman—Do you know where it was that the gentleman called to you? A.—I do not know; the voice came from the even numbers on the opposite side of Irving-place.

William A. Bayley, called and sworn, testified as follows:

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—On the northeast corner of Seventeenth-st. and Irving-place.

Q.—State to the Jury what you know about this? A.—I know nothing, except the time at which it occurred. After it struck 11, I had left my sitting-room and had gone to my bed-room; I had partly undressed, and I wound up my watch; it was then 20 minutes past 11 o'clock; I passed into a small room adjoining, when I heard this noise from up Seventeenth-street; the small room I went into has a window looking into Seventeenth-street; I heard persons running up Seventeenth-street on both sides; hearing the noise increase, I looked out of the window; there must have been three or four, at least, running up the south side of the street, from Third avenue to Irving-place; one of them considerably in advance of the others; the principal voices seemed to be on the north side of the street, which was under my window, and which I could not see; on the south side they were considerably scattered; they were crying "Police," "Stop him;" in a moment I heard the report of a pistol.

Q.—The one in advance of the crowd was he on the south side of the street? A.—He was on the south side; I immediately returned to my room and dressed myself; I saw them carry the person shot back; they carried him back on the south side of Seventeenth street to the drug store; I dressed myself and went down.

Q.—Did you see the person whom they followed? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you know the description of his dress? A.—No, sir; before I had finished dressing I saw them conveying the body back; I dressed myself and went down.

Q.—When you heard the report of the pistol did you see any one fall? A.—No, sir; I could not see from my window.

Q.—Did you see the flash of the pistol? A.—No, sir; my window is about fifty feet from Irving place, on the north side of Seventeenth street.

Q.—Did you see him at the drug-store? A.—When I got there I saw the body for a moment lying there with the shirt open and the wound; I did not examine it closely at all.

Q.—You cannot identify any of the parties who ran? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did the person in advance have light clothes? A.—I cannot say anything about that.

Carl Sanford called and sworn, gave testimony as follows:

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—At No. 191 Third-avenue.

Q.—State what you saw in this case. A.—About twenty minutes after eleven o'clock I was sitting in Mr. Morse's, on the corner of Third-avenue and Seventeenth-street, when Mr. Whittaker, ran in and said there was a man shot.

Q.—Was it a story where you were? A.—It was the Allegheny House; I then ran out and ran up Seventeenth-street; I saw several gentlemen standing up several hundred feet, and I followed up the crowd; I passed several—some two or three, I think; when within a few feet of Irving-place I heard the report of a pistol from further, as I crossed Irving-place on the same side; I crossed about two doors from the corner of Seventeenth street; I saw a man by the name of Mathews lying in the gutter; I said to some persons that I stood on the opposite side, "Here is a dead man; come and pick him up."

Q.—What were the men on the opposite side of the street doing? A.—They were standing on the corner, about crossing, I should judge; they were walking.

Q.—In what position did the man lie? A.—He was on his back; his face was up; his feet were in the gutter; his head was inclined towards the left—towards Seventeenth street.

Q.—That is as much as you can tell about the position of the man? A.—Yes, Sir; I then went to Sixteenth street and met a policeman; he was standing there with two or three others.

Q.—Two or three other policemen? A.—No, Sir; one policeman and two or three citizen gentlemen. One of them was a Mr. Hale, a gentleman who resides on Fifth-avenue, near Fifteenth street, about 10 feet.

Q.—You ran in that direction? A.—We ran up Seventeenth street; I and the gentlemen who were with me; when we had gone about 100 feet, or several hundred feet, this man we overtook and met a man who said that he had seen somebody run down an area.

Q.—Who said that? A.—don't know; the man that I saw there.

Q.—Did he state to you how the man that he saw was dressed? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was the man whom you saw standing still? A.—No; he was crossing the street; when first saw him he was on the south side of Fifteenth-street.

Q.—And crossing towards you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q. Did he stop there? A. No; he went on to Irving-place; this policeman rung his club, and called for assistance, but there was no reply.

Q. How was that man dressed? A. I can't say.

Q. Did he have on light clothes? A. I can't say.

Q. How near were you to him? I was within ten feet of him.

Q. Was he a tall man? A. I should judge he was.

Q. You think he was tall? A. Yes, a good sized man.

Q. Was he a young man or an old one? A. I don't know.

Q.—What kind of clothing had he? A.—I can't say.

Q.—Could you identify him if you saw him? A.—No.

Q.—Are you sure? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was his height? A.—About 5 feet 9 inches, I should think.

Q.—Do you know where he went to at all? A.—No, Sir. The policeman rapped once or twice, without receiving any reply; we then came around to Irving-place again, and from there to a drug-store.

Q.—How did you go there? A.—We went on through Irving place to Seventeenth-street, and down Seventeenth street to a drug store; when I returned they were about taking the man away to the drug-store.

Q.—You followed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see that man that you spoke to afterwards at all? A.—I did not.

Q.—You say you don't think you could identify him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—That is as much as you can tell about the position of the man? A.—Yes, Sir; I then went to Sixteenth street and met a policeman; he was standing there with two or three others.

Q.—Two or three other policemen? A.—No, Sir; one policeman and two or three citizen gentlemen. One of them was a Mr. Hale, a gentleman who resides on Fifth-avenue, near Fifteenth street, about 10 feet.

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Q.—Was the man whom you saw standing still? A.—No; he was crossing the street; when first saw him he was on the south side of Fifteenth-street.

Q.—And crossing towards you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q. Did he stop there? A. No; he went on to Irving-place; this policeman rung his club, and called for assistance, but there was no reply.

Q. How was that man dressed? A. I can't say.

Q. Did he have on light clothes? A. I can't say.

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Q. How near were you to him? I was within ten feet of him.

Q. Was he a tall man? A. I should judge he was.

Q. You think he was tall? A. Yes, a good sized man.

Q. Was he a young man or an old one? A. I don't know.

Q. Was he in any other place? A.—No, Sir; he came on the road on the 15th of March, and he stayed only to the 16th of May; I think it was the 16th or 17th of May when he was discharged; his brother followed a few days after words, and took his place; I know he took the same number of badge.

Q.—Do you know the reason of his being discharged? A.—I cannot tell; I presume some dereliction of duty; I know the younger brother used to be a good deal with a young man named Sweet; he probably knows a good deal more about them than I do.

Q.—Did you ever know of his drawing a knife on any boy? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you say to one of the officers that you had understood that Charles had received a pistol from his mother to shoot somebody, or something to that effect? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now that Edwin had? A.—No, Sir, I do not recollect of saying anything of that kind.

Q.—Did you know Mr. Walton? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever see this pistol? [Referring to the Allen's Revolver found in Irving-place.] A.—Not to my knowledge; I only know the Jefferds by my being starter on the Sixth avenue Railroad, on which they were employed as conductors; I could not say when Edwin was discharged.

Q.—When they were there, were they diligent and attentive to their business? A.—They were.

Q.—Which was the most so? A.—The young one was more so than the elder.

Q.—Do you know of his practicing with a pistol? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever hear him boast of being a crack shot? A.—No Sir.

Q.—Did he never say anything about his qualities as a shot? A.—No, Sir.

Mary Walton, sworn and examined, testified as follows: [This witness is the eldest daughter of the deceased. She is a beautiful girl of about 19 years and throughout her examination she called her self-composed and gave her answers in an intelligent manner. She occupied a chair near the witness stand. Her dress was [illegible] by the [illegible] through which she had just passed.]

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—No. 62 West Thirty-seventh street; I am stopping with some friends.

Q.—Are you the daughter of George W. Walton, deceased? A.—I am.

Q.—Have you heard Charles Jefferd say anything in the way of a threat to your father? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long ago did you first hear him make that threat? A.—I cannot tell exactly; I think it is fifteen or sixteen months ago.

Q.—Have you heard him make that threat more than once? A.—He first told me that he would do it, and then told my pa!

Q.—How long after telling you he would do it did you tell your father? A.—I think it was about an hour.

Q.—Where was it? A.—In the basement.

Q.—Of your father's house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Will you give us the precise language which you recollect that he used, or tell all that he said about shooting your father? A.—He said if he did not use care, he would blow pa's brains out.

Q.—Did he say anything else to you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was your father present at that time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who was present when he made this threat to your father? A.—I was present, and I believe my sister was present.

Q.—What is your sister's name? A.—Hannah Walton.

Q.—Is she older or younger than you? A.—She is younger.

Q.—Can you tell what day this was? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nor how long ago? A.—No Sir.

Q.—When after was it that he threatened your father? A.—When pa came in to dinner.

Q.—What did he say to your father? A.—He said that mother was sick and wanted to see him; he came down and told him that.

Q.—Did your father make any reply to that? What happened then? A.—This was before pa had had his dinner when Charles came down.

Q.—What happened then? A.—He told pa that mother wanted to see him, and he said if pa was not very careful he would blow his brains out; Pa told him he would come up after he had eaten his dinner. Charles came down twice after that for pa, and asked him why he did not come up; after he had come down three times, pa went out with Charles.

Q.—At the time Charles made his threat, did he make any motion with his hand towards his breast pocket? A.—No, Sir; I did not observe any.

Q.—After your father went for the Police, what happened then? did he come back? A.—No, Sir; but the Police came.

Q.—What did the Police do? A.—They went up stairs and took Charles from his room.

Q.—Where did he bring him? A.—He took him out of the house.

Q.—When did you see Charles after that? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Did he continue to live there after that? A.—He came back after that; he went to see them I believe, and after he came back I believe he came to the house.

Q.—About how long was that after this arrest by the Policeman? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—How long if he remain in the house after he came back from see? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Had he any dispute with after he came back? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—That is the only time you heard any dispute between them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you remain home, at your father's house? A.—Most of the time; when that occurred I was there.

Q.—Did you quit the house after that? A.—When pa was very sick I was away from home

Q.—Did you ever hear a conversation with Charles about his bringing bad company to the house? A.—Last Winter I heard Charles and pa talking about bad company which he brought to the house.

Q.—What was the substance of that conversation? A.—I do not know anything more about it than that; I remember of his talking something to Charles about it; that is all I know about it.

Q.—Did he speak approvingly or against his doing it? A.—Against it; he thought it was wrong.

Q.—How long before your father's death did either of these young men come to the house. A.—I do not know.

Q.—Where were you at the time? A.—I was at boarding-school; had been there for two months; I returned last Friday morning.

Q.—Have you ever heard your stepmother make any threat to have anything done to your father? A.—No, Sir; not to me.

Q.—Have you heard her tell any one? A.—No, Sir, I have not.

Q.—Did you ever see a pistol in Charles' possession? A.—No, Sir, I have not.

Q.—Did you ever hear him or his mother speak of either of them having a pistol? A.—No, sir; but I saw one in mother's drawer; at one time my cousin and John Allen found out that she had a pistol in her drawer; I saw my cousin unload it.

Q.—What is the name of your cousin? A.—Thomas Pickering.

Q.—How long ago was that? A.—I can't say.

Q.—Do you know who found it in the drawer first? A.—No sir; I do not.

Q.—Do you know whether the drawer was locked or not? A.—Yes Sir, it was.

Q.—Would you know that pistol if you saw it again? A.—No Sir.

Q.—Did you take it in your hands? A.—No Sir.

Q.—Was it a white-handled pistol? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Schaffer—Let us get that important fact down. You say the drawer was locked? A.—Yes, Sir. The top of the bureau was taken off and that was how we got to the pistol.

Q.—How long ago was this? A.—I cannot tell.

A Juror—Was this your step-mother's private bureau or was it used by Mr. Walton and her both? A.—It was used by both. She had the top drawer.

Q.—Exclusively to herself? A.—Yes Sir.

Q.—In that top drawer was it that the pistol was found? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Why did they take off the top of the bureau to get the pistol? A.—I do not know that they had any other way of getting it.

Q.—Were they searching for anything particular in that bureau? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Who took off the top? A.—My cousin took it off.

Q.—How did they know there was a pistol in the drawer? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did your father and step-mother occupy that room together at the time the pistol was found. A.—I will not be positive, but I think they did.

Sarah Walton sworn and examined and testified as follows: [This witness is the mother of the deceased and during the testimony of previous witnesses, had fainted two or three times. She was extremely sensitive to the excitements of the occasion, during the whole time of her giving testimony. She is evidently far advanced in years.]

Q.—Where do you reside. A.—No. 202 West 19th street.

Q.—You are the mother of the deceased? A.—Yes, sir. [with much agitation.] I never was called upon before as a witness in all my life.

Q.—Will you state what you know in reference to the difficulties between your son, and his wife and her sons? A.—The beginning of the quarrel was this. One day Charles brought a sleigh up to the house for his mother out of sleigh riding against Mr. Walton's will; Mr. Walton objected to it because he (Charles) had done it before that time.

Q.—How long ago was this? A.—A year ago last Winter; I can't say this was the beginning of the quarrel between my son and Charles Jefferd, and it was on account of threats that they were made.

Q.—On account of what threat? A.—The children told me that Charles had threatened to blow my son's brains out; my son objected to Charles taking his mother out this time, because he had been around in Eighth-street and got other company that my son did not approve of before this.

Q.—About how long after this did you know of the second difficulty between your son and Charles Jefferd? A.—My son came home to dinner unexpectedly one day; he had been on a jury down town, and they did not expect him; Charles Jefferd came home with two horses and a sleigh, when my son came to dinner.

Q.—Now state what took place between Charles Jefferd and your son on this second occasion. A.—My son came home; as I told you, unexpectedly, and while he was sitting there Charles drove up with a double seated sleigh; said my son, "What does this mean? What is this?" Charles Jefferds said, "This is Mr. Jefferd's sleigh." The witness accompanied the remark with a manner indicating self importance.]

Q.—What next was said on this occasion? A.—My son seemed surprised, and said it was very strange that they could not speak to him about it.

Q.—What next was said? A.—My son said he knew the was partial to sleigh-riding, and he had got excused from the jury for the purpose of taking her out sleighriding, and that he (my son) had called to speak for a sleigh; Charles Jefferd had got this sleigh according to his mother's directions. It is my firm belief, because he had not means of his own to hire a sleigh.

Q.—What was the next thing said by either? A.—The next thing was Charles asked my son if he would go with him; my son said perhaps he would; and then Mrs. Walton said, "Perhaps you had better go down to Eighth-street and tell them they cannot go, because there is no room," my son said that if they had made up a party he would not go.

Q.—Did they go sleigh-riding? A.—They did.

Q.—Did Mr. Walton go? A.—No, he declined to go; when they returned that evening, between seven and eight o'clock, my son was pacing the parlor very uneasy and said to Charles Jefferds, "Charles, you must leave this house—you cannot stay here any longer." Charles did not leave, but hung around the house two or three days, and on the occasion of my going down stairs one afternoon or evening, I saw Hannah Walton and her sister crying because Charles had threatened to blow their brains out; I asked them what they were crying for; on this last occasion my son went to get a Detective Policeman; he got the officer, and came back with him and Mr. Jefferds, and took Charles away. I think to Jefferson Market, whether my son Charles had any difficulty after that I cannot say, because Charles left; I was not kindly treated by my son's wife, and I left the house

Q.—When did you leave the house? A.—I left the house last August; previous to my leaving the house, she was on a quarrel with him than he had some suspicions excited; he turned around the marble top of the Bureau and found a loaded pistol in the top drawer, and showed it to me; I saw it myself.

Q.—Did you see this search yourself, or did he tell you of it? A.—I saw the pistol.

Q.—Were you present when the search was made? A.—He called to me; he then went and discharged the pistol himself at his store, or some one else did, and had it plugged up with iron at Blackmith's; that my son told me himself; then he placed it in the Bureau drawer again; he told me afterwards it had been unplugged and loaded

Q.—What kind of a pistol was it? A.—I do not know whether it was a five or a six barreled pistol.

Q.—What color was it? A.—It was a dark colored pistol; I cannot say.

Q.—Do you know what a silver mounted pistol is? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did the pistol look like that? (the pistol already produced.) A.—I do not much think it is; to the best of my knowledge, about two or three weeks previous to his death my son told me that he had had an interview with his wife, and that she took off her wedding ring from her finger and threw it at him, and put on a diamond ring given her by Mr. Yelverton, and shook it in his face, and then shook her fist at him, and said if he did not live with her she would be revenged on him if she had to go to the gallows for it.

Q.—Did he say anybody else heard her say that? A.—That was his statement to me; I could believe anything he said to me.

Q.—How long had they been separated? A.—They had been separated for some time previous to her making these threats which I have just spoken of; I was obliged to leave the house, because I could not take the insults that were given me; after Charles let go of me into some muss in Canal-street, and got knocked down; Mrs. Walton came to me and put out her hands and cried, "May God curse your soul and body." Witness expressed this with much feeling; that was why I left, on account of her abuse; I was sitting at the bedside at the time, with my grand daughter; I have no seen my son since a week ago last Sunday; I expected to see him last Sunday; I have heard Mrs. Walton abuse my son; she called him all sorts of names, such as "brute," "beast" and "puppy."

Q.—Did you ever hear her threaten him with bodily injury? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—I will ask you if this pistol that you saw taken out of Mrs. Walton's bureau was a white ivory-handled pistol? A.—I can't positively say; I think it was dark-colored at the end of it.

Q.—Which end do you mean? Is it this (the butt end?) A.—Yes.

Q.—Was you in the room when the top of the bureau was turned around? A.—No; my son turned the top of the bureau around before I came into the room, and called me and showed me where the pistol lay; the reason I was not in the room when the bureau [illegible] Mr. Pickering was in my son's room, Mr. Walton and your cousin came [illegible] and called me up to the room.

Q.—Did you ever hear Mr. Walton call your husband names? A.—I have called him all sorts of names, and he me; I have called him a brute, a beast, a puppy.

Q.—Did you ever hear her threaten him with bodily injury? A.—No, Sir.

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